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No. 33,899

PARIS, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Israel Giving Up On Loan Support

Shamir Aide Sees 'Slim Chance' of U.S. Guarantees

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Senior officials signaled Sunday that Prime
Minister Yitzhak Shamin's government had all but given up hope of winning U.S. support for \$10 bilhion in loan guarantees to help Isra-el absorb immigrants, and sharply attacked Washington's move to link the request to Jewish settle-

ments in the occupied territories. Health Minister Ehud Olmert said there was only "a slim chance" that Israel would receive the U.S.

The U.S. administration is no longer inclined to cooperate in the search for an agreement on this issue," he said.

He accused Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d of setting new conditions for the loans in each of three meetings he has had on the issue with Israel's ambassador in Washington, Zahnan Shoval,

"Every time we are ready to negotiate on something there is a change in the conditions put forth by the Americans," said Mr. Olmert, referring to Mr. Baker's demand that Israel agree to stop the construction of Jewish homes in the West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem after completing units already started.

Mr. Olmert said the administration was trying to use the loan guarantee issue to push Israel out of the occupied West Bank and Gaza

Strip.
"I think the ultimate goal of American policy is to try and force Israel to agree to the '67 lines with minor alterations," he said, "and I believe that because of this goal they are trying to push Israel fur-ther and further into conditions."

His comments appeared to sketch a public line of defense for the Shamir government as it pre-pared a general election in which settlements and relations with the United States could emerge as maor issues. Unwilling to freeze setdement building and convinced it therefore cannot obtain the U.S. aid before the election, Mr. Shamin's Likud party appeared pre-pared to attribute the setback to unfair pressure by Mr. Baker and

President George Bush. Aides sought to distance Mr. Shamir from the tough public statements, saying the issue was not discussed at Sunday's cabinet meeting and that Mr. Olmert was speaking for himself.

A senior official said that while a See LOANS, Page 5



A militiaman attacking a demonstrator Sunday in Moscow as the protesters, demanding the restoration of a Soviet Union, forced their way past police barricades.

One Germany, Still Divided Over Its Military Role

By Marc Fisher Washington Post Service

BONN - Nearly 17 months after German remnification brought pledges that Bonn would expand its interna-tional responsibilities. Germany's government remains deeply split over what role its military should play, both in a Europe where it is the largest power and in a world where it is one of the richest, most influential countries.

For months, as the Yugoslav civil war raged, Germany pushed the West to recognize the independence of Slovenia and Croatia. Now, as the United Nations prepares to send a 14,000-man peacekeeping force into Yugoslavia, German troops will be far from the battlefield.

By Ann Devroy

WASHINGTON — With the campaign heading to the conservative Republican battlefield of the South, President George Bush and his senior aides have moved decisively to

try to deplete the arsenal of Mr. Bush's challenger from the

The Bush White House has forced the resignation of John

Frohumayer, the chairman of the National Endowment

for the Arts, who was widely denounced by conservatives.

The administration held up a proposed new tax regulation that had upset evangelical Christian churches and helped kill a health-care proposal disliked by veterans groups, which are especially strong in the South. It sought to diminish the importance of a meeting between Mr. Bush's campaign chairman and a group of homosexual men and women.

right, Patrick J. Buchanan.

ton Past Service

at helping NATO allies in Turkey, even Boun's closest friends were astonished by the depth of the country's

Germany's reason for staying out of Yugoslavia is widely accepted as a wise one — the prospect of German troops patrolling land once taken by the Wehrmacht is

mappealing to all.
Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich
Genscher promised the United Nations last fall that Bonn would change its constitution to allow German forces to take part in UN missions around the world. And Chancel-lor Helmut Kohl has repeatedly said that Germany will do its part in international peace efforts.

But thus far, the political facts of life in Bonn have

When Germany declined to play a military role in the turned bold promises into empty utterances. There is not Gulf War last year, and when German troops balked even only no consensus on how far Germany should go in

challenge could weaken Mr. Bush's standing in the fall.

"We faced the possibility last week that we would enter

the southern primaries with evangelicals, veterans and social

conservatives all mad at us," an official said. He added that

The Democrats enter an intensive 21/2-week period. Page 3.

this was "before you even think" about the problem of

moderates who are upset with Mr. Bush because of the

could bring political gains anyway, was the disclosure by Attorney General William P. Barr that the government

One announcement that was not part of the strategy, but

expanding the role of its military, but also considerable disagreement over how to make a change.

Mr. Genscher's Free Democrats, the junior partner in

Bonn's coalition, insist that only a constitutional amend ment can give the Bundeswehr the right to join UN missions or other military actions outside NATO territory. Mr. Kohl's governing Christian Democrats, frustrated hy the long stalemate, appeared to cast off years of rhetoric last week when they talked about making the change with a simple law, which would require only a

majority in parliament. The Christian Democrats have always claimed that the German Constitution forbids German forces from activity outside NATO territory; in fact, the document specifically

See GERMANS, Page 5

To Head Off Buchanan, Bush Acts to Placate Right

At the same time, Vice President Dan Quayle set out to convince fellow conservatives that it was time for them to stop their flirtation with Mr. Buchanan and realize how the But administration and congressional Republicans say the But administration and congressional Republicans say the events last week, although not addressing Mr. Bush's larger problems of voter discontent, should help with conservatives. The officials pointed to these steps:

• The forced resignation of Mr. Frohnmayer, who has

been locked in a two-year struggle with conservatives over the kind of art his agency funds, some of which conservatives maintain is pornographic or blasphemous. The decision Friday by the White House to put on hold a proposal in its 1993 budget package that would have

required churches to report to the Internal Revenue Service any contribution of \$500 or more. The proposal was aimed at See POLITICS, Page 5

Thousands Clash With Police in **Moscow Protest** Anti-Yeltsin Rally Provokes

Most Violence Since Coup

By Serge Schmemann New York Three Service

MOSCOW — Several thousand opponents of the Russian government marked Armed Forces Day on Sunday by clashing with the police and demanding the restora-tion of a united Soviet Union.

The protest, the most violent since President Boris N. Yeltsin took over in Russia, was the latest of several by groups opposed to the new order, primarily staunch Communists but also nationalists, monarchists and soldiers.

Several marchers and policemen were bloodied, marking the first such violent incident in Moscow since the August coup attempt.

Many demonstrators were elderly pensioners who shouted that they had worked their entire lives for the Soviet state and had been

This demonstration was called to mark Armed Forces Day, a major holiday in the past that has been renamed Day of Defenders of the Fatherland. But the banners and chants were largely denunciations of Mr. Yeltsin and the Common-wealth of Independent States, interspersed with a few anti-American, anti-Semitie and nationalist slogans. The turnout was estimated at 5,000, suggesting that opposition to the new government has not yet achieved either unity or mass sup-

The protests, however, attracted added attention after Mayor Gavrill K. Popov of Moscow banned the demonstrators from the usual site of mass meetings, on Manezh Square outside the Kremlin, evidently to leave the adjacent Tomb of the Unknown Soldier accessible for official wreath-laying.

Accordingly, all approaches to the center were sealed off in the morning with barriers of buses and dump trucks and thousands of powith aluminum shields. Backed by reinforcements parked along side streets, the cordon recalled similar measures taken a year ago by Communist authorities to block Mr. Yeltsin's supporters from the city

The main body of demonstrators gathered on Mayakovsky Square, at the head of the broad Tversky Boulevard leading to Manezh Square. With shouts of 'Fascists, fascists" and "Soviet Union," they surged through the first police lines and scuffled with the police.

A third police line, near the Mo-Donald's restaurant on Pushkin Square, held, and authorities let the demonstrators carry on with speeches and chants.

Speakers included Colonel Viktor Alksnis, dubbed one of the "black colonels" by liberals for his zealous communism, Albert Makashov, a general dismissed after the August coup, and Vladimir Zhirinovsky, head of the fascistic Liberal

Democratic Party.

Mr. Yeltsin, meanwhile, joined other government officials, and Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, head of the Commonwealth's armed forces, in laying wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In his order of the day for the military holiday, Marshal Shaposh-nikov declared that the military remained apart from the political



Yeltsin waving as he left the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

struggles that have accompanied the dissolution of the Soviet Union. Ukraine, Moldova and Azerbaijan have declared their intention to form their own armed forces, and in particular, Ukraine's claim to the allegiance of Soviet army and navy forces based on its soil have raised tensions with Russia.

"Servicemen of the army and navy remain self-restrained, highly organized and united in the difficult conditions of the current radical social reform," Marshal Shaposhnikov said.

Mr. Yeltsin similarly sought to play down the squabble with Ukraine. He said he was in daily contact with President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine and Prime Minister Vitold P. Fokin, and "headway is being made step by

UN's Yugoslav Force Impeded by Funding

BELGRADE - The United Nations was preparing Sunday for the deployment of a vanguard peacekeeping force in Yugoslavia whose mission is already complicated by complaints about its

As a result, only part of the force will be deployed at first, while the UN secretary-general asks the parties to the fighting to contribute more toward the cost of the operation. A leader of the Serbian mimority in Croatia, meanwhile, urged the

United Nations to join the European Community in seeking an overall political settlement. Milan Babic, president of Krajina, the main Serbian enclave in Croatia, dropped his opposition to the deployment of a UN force and promised to cooperate with it.

Three people died in cease-fire violations on Sunday, a day after

all parties to the conflict welcomed the Security Council's decision to an parties to the conflict westcomed the Security Council's decision to dispatch UN troops to enforce the shaky truce.

The operation in Yugoslavia, which already is one of the biggest the United Nations has ever organized, will be followed by an even larger and more complex one this week when the Security Council is expected to send military and civilian contingents to oversee the end of Cambodie's long civil and dispansive time for the security council and the security council is continued to send the security council and the security council is continued to the security council and the security council is continued to the security council is continued to the security council and the security council is continued to the security continued to the securi

of Cambodia's long civil war, disarm its rival factions, return refugees and organize nationwide free elections. Initial estimates put the cost of those two missions at more than \$3 billion, or more than four times the \$700 million that UN members were asked to pay for peacekeeping costs last year. The organization is owed nearly \$1 billion by its membership in unpaid dues.

Agreement to send the force to Yugoslavia came after comproes were struck within the 15-member council in disputes over its peacekeeping powers as well as over the operation's \$634 million annual cost, which the United States and other Western members

See UN, Page 5

Kiosk

Saddam's Enemies Meet in Riyadh

RIYADH (AP) — Fifteen Iraqi opposition leaders met Sunday to try to form a united front capable of toppling the Iraqi leader, Saddam

of Iraqi opposition figures officially sanctioned by Sandi authorities since the end of the Gulf War. Sources said the gathering included former army

General News

Washington fears that North Korea may be only months away from Page 3. having the bomb.

Representative Les Aspin proposed a further \$50 billion to \$120 billion in defense cuts.

The closed-door session at the conference palace was the first meeting officers, but none was identified. Related article, Page 2

> republics is being held up by the United States.

> > Page 13. Crossword

> > IMF aid to Russia and other Soviet

Page 7.

Page 2

Lasting Images From the Planet of the French Alps



Viktor Tikhonov, the Unified coach, got his appance from players after a 3-1 victory over Canada for the hockey gold medal.

OLYMPIC POP PODIUM

The Big Red Machine: Still Golden

The Unified Team, making its first and probably only Olympic appearance as a Soviet stand-in, got third-period goals from Viacheslav Boutsaev, Igor Boldin and Viacheslav Bykov en route to a 3-1 victory over Canada and the Big Red Machine's eighth gold medal since 1956. In the bronze medal game, it was no contest as Czechoslovakia routed the United

From Start to Finish, Games a Success The 16th Winter Olympics ended Sunday just about the way they opened, with a curious but entertaining très Français ceremony celebrating the Games, the Savoie region of France ty provided by the Winter Olympics.

and the Olympic spirit. In short, a success.

La Bomba's Close: Less Than a Blast It would seem that the fabled La Bomba, Albert Tomba, has a

genuine nemesis on his callused hands in Finn Christian Jagge, the 25-year-old from Oslo who has proved for the second time this winter that he can win the big one, the slalom. For the French, it Was a Fine Time For months, the doldrums of national depression have perme-

ated France. Voters are angry with mainstream politicians and worried about a surging tide of immigrants. Yet for two weeks those troubles vanished — if only temporarily — as the country has found relief in an oasis of pleasure and tranquilli-

Olympic report: Pages 14 and 15

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service ALBERTVILLE, France -Before the opening ceremonies, Jean-Claude Killy, the co-presi-

dent of these Winter Olympics, spoke of how he wanted visitors to go home with "the feeling of having spent a fortnight of their lives on another planet: the planet of the French Olympics." But by Sunday night's closing ceremo-nies, it had evolved into the planet of the French Alps Olympics. With jagged snow-capped

peaks kissing a canopy of crystal-blue sky, the views on the trips to the mountain venues will endure in the distant replays of the mind.

On the up, up, uphill road to the ski events at Val d'Isère, seeing the huge face of Hercules on a dam. On the twisting turns to the bobsled at La Plagne and the ski jump at Courcheval, seeing clouds floating below. On the ski lift to Méribel, seeing a hang glider suspended above the ice arena where the United States hockey team flashed and floundered.

In this land of potage and fro-mage, in a Meribel chalet restaurant named Yorky's, the view for some wanderers even included a cheeseburger and fries.

If it snowed in the mountains, it rained down here in Albertville, which for the last 16 days has been the Olympic capital at the wide mouth of the Tarentaise Val-

On a warm afternoon during the first week, people were walk-ing around Albertville in shirtslceves. Some were even playing playing tennis in shorts outside the figure-skating rink and across the street from the speed-skating

In the coolers at the Centre de Press Principal in the valley town of La Lechere, the most popular drinks were not Coca-Cola and Sprite, but small plastic bottles of

See GAMES, Page 15

Dollar Set To Build On Gains

By Carl Gewirtz ional Herald Tribune

PARIS - The dollar is poised to add to its gains of last week against the Deutsche mark and the yen. following its emergence from four months of indecisive trading, analysts said. The forces driving up the dollar

are a growing conviction that a U.S. economic recovery is under way and that slowing growth in Germany and Japan will lead to lower interest rates in those countries, narrowing the yield gaps that have kept the dollar floundering. The dollar was buoyed last week by the acceleration in the U.S.

money supply growth, and traders read the Federal Reserve Board's decision to cut banks' reserve requirements as probably the last of a long series of credit-easing moves. It's hard to avoid the conclusion that the Fed move was directed at stimulating debt creation

without reducing short-term inter-est rates," said Andres Drobuy of Bankers Trust in London. The central bank's action meant that banks could reduce to 10 percent from 12 percent the amount of cash they had to keep in reserve against checking account deposits, freeing up an estimated \$12 billion for

The dollar has been handicapped with the lowest short-term interest rates of any major currency. Yen interest rates are roughly 1.25 percentage points higher than dollar levels and German rates are 5.5 points higher. But now, currency traders said they thought the Fed would end its policy of reducing interest rates to stimulate the U.S. economy, and with an expected quickening in growth, short-term yields are likely to firm.

"The market's current frame of See DOLLAR, Page 9

sure that runs counter to the Pentagon's image of a war that was run with extraordinary precision, a new Defense Department report says that a failure to communicate targeting restrictions in the Gulf air war resulted in heavier damage than was intended to Iraq's civilian infrastructure.

The breakdown in communicating the targeting guidelines to tacti-cal air units led to greater damage than planned to Iraq's electrical generating plants and is one of several problems coming to light a year after the victory.

The report, commissioned by Congress and circulating in draft form, represents the department's most comprehensive effort to assess the military lessons of the war.

The section dealing with the air attacks on Iraq's power system is among the most politically sensi-A central goal of the air war was to paralyze Iraq's command struc-ture and military operations by

striking communications, electrical

installations, oil installations and transportation links without doing long-term damage to the civilian infrastructure. Pentagon officials familiar with the draft report, parts of which were seen by The New York Times,

said it arrived at these other conclu-

 The radios provided to airmen for contact with search-and-rescue teams were not "secure," enabling the Iraqis to monitor the broadcasts of downed airmen and making them easier to capture.

• The number of aircraft capable of carrying precision-guided muni-tions was limited. U.S. Air Force officials said only 10 percent of the minitions dropped were precisionguided "smart" bombs, leading

planners to go after many targets with less-accurate "dumb" bombs.

• Iraq's mine-laying ability outstripped the limited U.S. mineclearing capability, hampering naval operations in the Gulf. Two. U.S. ships, the Princeton and the Tripoli, were seriously damaged by

• There were problems in obtaining timely intelligence and battle damage assessment. In many cases, aerial photos of Iraqi targets did not reach the allied ground units assigned to attack them.

In addition, intelligence gathering was hampered when the Saudis restricted access to Iraqi military defectors under Saudi control. Two weeks after the air war be-

gan, General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of U.S. forces, defended the attacks on electrical power and said the anti-Iraq alliance had been selective in its attacks on Iraq's power system "because of our interest in making sure that civilians did not suffer undu-

But soon after the conflict, critics said the raids had had little effect on the performance of the Iraqi military while doing enormous damage to some power plants, re-

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sulting in the long-term shutdown of sewage treatment and water purification plants and hampering medical services in postwar fraq.

The new report seeks to justify the attacks by detailing the military benefits of the raids. But it acknowledges that greater damage was done to Iraq's electrical network than was planned.
As a general rule the military

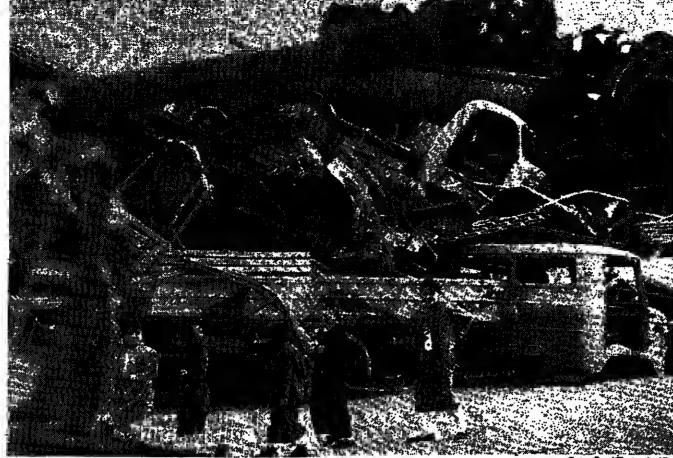
tended to knock out electrical service in Iraq without destroying generators, the key parts of which could not be rebuilt relatively quickly after the war. The report acknowledges for the

first time that senior commanders made deliberate exceptions to the policy of limiting damage to certain power installations. But in some cases, the report says that restrictions against targeting the genera-tors at power plants were not passed to units in the field.

The report's discussion of the damage to Iraq's electrical system may revive the debate over the military necessity of targeting Iraq's electrical power system.

While the report does not say so, some war planners say the shutdown of Iraq's electrical power was also intended to hamper President Saddam Hussein's ability to govern Iraq and control his military.

The Pentagon report attributes much of the damage to the genera-tors to the fact that the targeting guidance was not always conveyed to the units that carried out the



Daunting Task of Monitoring the Nuclear Hydra

David Kay led three International Atomic Energy Agency inspection missions to Iraq last year. He and other members of a team were detained by the Iraqis after seizing evidence that has since permitted the agency to reveal the extent of Baghdad's progress in building atomic weapons. Mr. Kay, now secretary-general of the Uranium Institute in London, discussed nuclear nonproliferation issues with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Weren't you surprised to read earlier

A. I was not surprised. It was a case of being able to prove what is there. Q. But how was it possible for the Iraqis

register of uranium shipments? A. Only after uranium reaches a certain point in the conversion process is it subject to international safeguards. If you are a signatory of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty, you are obligated to report move-ments of yellow cake, the primary natural ore concentrate, But Brazil, which shipped 27 tons to Iraq, is not an NPT signatory. The Iraqis are signatories and were required to report its receipt, and they simply did not do it. They also produce a

Q. At what stage is there an independent audit of uranium stocks? A. When it is converted into the initial

feedstock prior to enrichment. Q. So countries can go a long way to-ward nuclear capability without telling the International Atomic Energy Agency

what they are up to? A. That's certainly correct. For example, under the IAEA safeguard arrangements, a country can legally build a com-

MONDAY O&A

plete, very large centrifuge enrichment plant and not be required to report it until immediately prior to putting it into operation. This is a very big weakness of the

Q. To what extent did the documentation you seized in Iraq help to uncover the nitude of nuclear development there? A. New leads are coming out of it almost every day. There were more than 60,000

pages of documents plus hundreds of megabytes of magnetic data. Q. The same kind of situation may exist in a number of other countries? A. Oh yes. It's a growing danger about

which we have inadequate information. Q. But it pales in comparison with the dangers in the former Soviet Union. A. Yes. There is a low, but not to be dismissed, possibility that nuclear weapons might be used in an interstate conflict. But I consider that there is a much higher risk of terrorists stealing or diverting a weapon and threatening its use. Q. Or making threats without actually

having the weapon? A. That is true. One reason the world has been free of nuclear terrorism is that the United States and the Soviet Union had absolute physical control over their weapons inventories. There have been reported threats of terrorists having a nuclear weapon, but it was always possible to check inventories very quickly. With the current situation in the former Soviet Union, someone might threaten to use a nuclear weapon and it would not be possible to check the inventory with 100 per-

cent accuracy.

Q. The fissile material itself as well as the weapons must be a cause of concern? A. Yes. An atomic weapon would need 12 to 15 kilograms of highly enriched uranium. This is not bulky — it would be about the size of a grapefruit or an American softball — and you could walk it across the border. We know from experience that the Soviet military are willing to sell weapons. In Afghanistan, the mujahidin were largely supplied with Soviet weapons bought from Soviet soldiers.

Q. Yet the emphasis has been not so much on the material as on the Soviet weapons scientists.

it is not just a question of scientists. There are an awful lot of other people out there with access to information about how to produce nuclear material, or with access to the material itself. We have to pay a lot of attention to them as well.

material.

Q. Is the Uranium Institute doing anything to solve these problems?

A. We have established a working group that will examine the conversion of material from weapons to civilian use. We also are putting together a group to look at how

material. So a very high item on the inter-

national agenda must be to get very tight

control over the Soviet stocks of fissile

Q. Are you happy with the setting up of an institute to employ Soviet weapons sci-

A. As a first step, yes. But we have got to be careful not to replicate the bureaucratic science of the old Soviet system, which was

a big defect. And we must remember that

to strengthen the nonproliferation system.

Q. But this is also a task, of course, for the IAEA? A. Yes. The board of governors of the IAEA is meeting in Vienna this week, and

a major item on the agenda is a discussion of possible ways of strengthening the international safeguard system. I think it very important that this meeting actually A. In the case of Iraq and a number of succeed in doing something rather than other countries I could name, what is misstalking about it.

Kuwaiti children strolling through the wreckage left a year ago when 2,000 vehicles carrying Iraqi occupation forces were wiped out.

this month about the large amounts of uranium, including enriched material, in

to amass so much material? Is there no

considerable amount of granium on their

Arms Sales Are Too Lucrative to Give Up, Russia Decides

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service MOSCOW - Russia has decided that it must actively promote arms sales overseas at the expense of converting weapons factories to civilian purposes, according to se-nior Russian officials.

The growing sentiment in favor of pursuing profit through weapons sales reflects Russia's dire need of hard currency and the dismal state of its vast military-industrial complex. Although conversion remains a prime focus of government policy, it appears to be losing ground to those who believe the nation could quickly reap billions of dollars by selling tanks, fighter jets and other weapons abroad.

cessity for us," President Boris N. from the market we have cor-Yelisin of Russia said in an inter-nered," Vladimir Shibayev, deputy view published Saturday in the newspaper Izvestia, adding, "Soviet weapons are highly popular in the world, and easily find buyers." The Soviet Union was for years a

leading purveyor of weapons abroad, along with the United States, but the sales were tightly controlled and used for political more than commercial gain. Now, with the Cold War over and Russia desperate for eash, many fear that dozens or hundreds of local governments and individual factories may begin free-lancing in the arms

"The world market for arms has

chairman of the government's committee for foreign economic relations, said in a newspaper interview last week. "After all, arms trade is a highly profitable business." Air Marshal Yevgeni I. Shaposh-

nikov, the former Soviet defense minister and now commander in chief of the joint armed forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States, similarly argued that "we shouldn't seriously curtail" arms production, both because arms workers and their families need protection and because the overseas arms market could be lucrative. With profits from arms sales, the marshal argued, the naFor Lease: Space Sta., Ex. Vu

WASHINGTON — A top Russian space official has offered to sell or lease to the United States the most sophisticated Russian spacecraft and rockets at bargain prices.

Yuri P. Semenov, general director of NPO Energia, the Russians' civilian manned space program, invited American officials to lease room aboard the Mir space station to conduct experiments. He also promised a warm welcome for American technicians studying the feasibility of acquiring the Soyuz-TM spacecraft as an emergency escape vehicle for the planned U.S. space station Freedom.

In addition, Mr. Semenov dangled for sale the Russians' most powerful rocket, the Energia, which exceeds the lifting capacity of

any U.S. launch vehicle.

Mr. Semenov and three other Russian space officials appeared before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on veterans affairs, housing and independent agencies, which overseas the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

reapons abroad. been divided in a sense, and it tion could buy equipment to prowould not be wise to withdraw duce consumer goods. Scandinavians Defrost Anti-European Attitudes

As Soviet Threat Ebbs, Nordic Nations Realign Policies and Economies governments elected last fall in tential of a resurgent Baltic eco-Sweden and Finland are moving to nomic region, a kind of 21st-centu-

New York Times Service

STOCKHOLM - In the years after World War IL, Sweden and its Nordic neighbors seemed to regard Europe as if it were someplace else, an unpredictable, even perilous foreign realm consumed by the intrigues of the Cold War.
Sweden, Finland and, to a lesser

degree, Norway stayed aloof on their side of the Baltic, turning their energies inward while they shaped their small, conformist and homogeneous northern societies into what many people admiringly regarded as well-ordered models of socialist engineering. Now, with the collapse of the

Soviet threat and the growing pace of European integration, Scandinavia appears to be coming in from the cold, bringing their foreign policies into harmony and realigning economies to more closely resem-ble those of the rest of Europe.

The demise of the Soviet threat was a major factor: It removed the was a major factor: It removed the reasons for keeping Finland, Swe-den and Norway divided on foreign policy. At the same time, the vitali-ty shown by the integrating free markets to their south has proved a powerful incentive to abandon so-

Indeed, the Nordic countries have been hit hard by the global recession and the soaring cost of maintaining welfare states dependent on high taxes, high public spending and huge bureaucracies.

Having abandoned their com-

tries' historic allegiance to political neutrality, the new nonsocialist apply this spring for membership in the European Community. Their shift is expected to increase the pressure on Norway, a charter member of the Western military alliance, to join them. In both Stockholm and Helsinki.

the course is being charted by a new generation of younger, more conservative political leaders, who want to restructure their overburdened welfare societies in the direction of more market-oriented economies that will encourage private competition. The time for the Nordic model

has passed," said Carl Bildt, the 42-year-old conservative who became prime minister of Sweden last fall. It created societies that were too monopolized, too expensive and didn't give people the freedom of choice they wanted; societies that lacked flexibility and dynamism."

Critics try to dismiss Mr. Bildt as a kind of pale Nordic imitation of Margaret Thatcher and predict that his reforms will only aggravate the nation's ailing economy. But Mr. Bildt has a broad man-

date for change, at least until the next election in 1994, and former Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson's Social Democrats, who dominated the political scene here for decades, have lost a lot of ground. Even at the local level, they control only 6 of 65 municipal governments.

In place of the more inward.

ry reincarnation of the Hanscatic League, the medieval mercantile association centered in the cities of northern Germany that dominated Baltic economic relations.

In an interview, Mr. Bildt took out a map of the region, describing an area anchored on the east by St. Petersburg and Russia, and including not only his Scandinavian neighbors and the northern coasts of Poland and a reunited Germany, but also the three newly reconsti-tuted Baltic nations of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia.

"Where does Russia reach Westem Europe?" he asked. "It is only here. In the short term, there may be decay and despair. But over the long term, you will have a northern European revival." In Helsinki, Prime Minister Esko

Aho, 37, a centrist who last year became the leader of Finland's first nonsocialist government in 25 years, said the trend had begun with Denmark, the first Scandinavian country to attack runaway welfare costs, and the only one already in the EC.

The Nordic model is dead," said Mr. Aho, laying the blame in part on what he said was a growing mability among people to take responsibility for their own lives.
"When it came to child care or elderly care, people would too often say, That is not my responsibil-

hit by the collapse of the Soviet Union, which cost Helsinki nearly one-fifth of its foreign trade base. Unemployment has soared to about 14 percent as industrial pro-

duction has declined. More fundamentally, the shift-ing fortunes of the region have also led to a rethinking of a set of values that have been at the heart of Swedish and Finnish policies for decades
— the so-called third way, as Sweden's Social Democrats used to describe their rigid adherence to neutrafity in a Europe split between East and West.

"The word neutrality no longer applies to the policies we intend to pursue," Mr. Bildt said. "It was geared to the idea of us staying out of a European war, should it happen. And the only thing we know now is that the kind of war that was possible a few years ago is the war that is not possible in the future."

Norway, like Denmark, joined NATO at its formation in 1949, so its aloofness from Europe has had less to do with politics than eco-nomics. With its bounty of oil reve-nues as a result of its North Sea fields, there has been strong resistance within Norway to joining the European Community, echoing divisions left over from a bitter 1972 slight majority voted against mem-

But Helga Hernes, Norway's deputy foreign minister, said Nor-way's hand might be forced, if Fin-In place of the more inward, Nordic model, government leaders "I pay my taxes,' they say. 'Let and business officials now talk with the government do it.'" the community. "I think Nordic rooperation has a greater future

inside the EC rather than outside," she said.

To a degree, the changes sweep-ing the Nordic countries are pre-dictable, a direct result of what has happened elsewhere in Europe, where the influence of socialist politicians has waned and the political rhetoric has moved away from words like collectivity and solidarity, and toward notions such as privatization, deregulation and individual choice.

Mr. Bildt says the changes also underscore a larger cultural shift among societies that he describes as having been "too gray and too con-

"We have always had a fairly high standard of living, a fairly highly developed economy, and I think for a long time people felt it was rather messy down on the Continent," he said. "Back in the 1960s, I remember some leading Social Democrats as saying that we represented a superior form of society."

Now, be says, the culture is less

provincial, and more open. "I re-member noticing a change a few years ago even in names of pop music groups," he said. "We had one called Europe." Obviously, we have reached a point where Europe

Gabon Bans All Meetings Agence France-Presse LIBREVILLE Gabon - In a

response to recent clashes between security forces and the opposition, Gabon proclaimed a ban starting Saturday on all demonstrations,

WORLD BRIEFS

South Africa Referendum: March 17

CAPE TOWN (AP) - A whites-only referendum on ending apartheid will be held March 17, the independent South African Press Association

President Frederik W. de Klerk, who stunned the country by announcing the ballot last week, spent the weekend with top officials at his Cape Town residence to decide on the date and wording of the referendum The press agency did not cite any sources and gave no indication of how the referendum would be phrased. Mr. de Klerk is expected to make an official announcement Monday. Government spokesmen were not immediately available to comment. Most analysts say they believe that the ballot will be close, but that Mr. de Klerk will win approval his plans to abolish apartheid in favor of power-sharing with the 30-million black

Algeria Jails 82 Fundamentalists

ALGIERS (AFP) - A total of 82 Muslim fundamentalists, arrested after violent clashes with the security forces in Batna, have been jailed for up to 20 years, the daily Le Soir d'Algerie reported. A total of 14 people died and 70 were wounded in the clashes, an official report said. In addition, 24 other protesters were given suspended sentences: II

were released, and I0 had their trials postponed in court last week. They were accused of a variety of public order offenses, including making explosives and possessing weapons.

The authorities say they have arrested 5,000 people involved in fundamentalist unrest since Feb. 7, a weekend when more than 50 people died and 200 were wounded. The Islamic Front says that I4,000 have been

arrested and that detainees have been tortured. South Korean Police Battle Students

SEOUL (Renters) — Riot policemen fought students and dissidents for the first time this year during nationwide anti-government rallies, news reports said Sunday.

About 4,000 students and dissidents demonstrated in seven major cities on Saturday against the governing Democratic Liberal Party, the daily Chosun Ilbo said. The government had declared the rallies illegal. Elections for 237 seats in the National Assembly are scheduled for March 24; President Roh Tae Woo's party controls about 70 percent of the 299-member parliament. Last year, Mr. Rho reshuffled his cabinet after a student was fatally beaten by policemen and nine South Koreans committed suicide in anti-government protest.

30,000 Take Part in Taiwan Protest

TAIPEI (AP) — About 30,000 supporters of Taiwan's main opposition force, the Democratic Progressive Party, demonstrated Sunday demanding independence for Taiwan in defiance of a government threat to disband the party, witnesses said.

The protest in the central city of Taichung was one of the largest since Taiwan lifted martial law and legalized street protests in 1987. It ended peacefully when demonstrators returned to a stadium, where they held a

The cabinet's political party screening committee had threatened to disband the party at a meeting Feb. 24 if the opposition party refused to abandon calls for the island's independence by then. But the committee later postponed the meeting indefinitely after the governing Nationalist Party agreed to negotiate with the opposition on the issue.

Pope Urges AIDS Help for Africans

BANJUL, Gambia (Reuters) — Pope John Paul II on Sunday urged advanced nations to belp save Africa from the spread of AIDS, which is

undermining the development of the world's poorest continent.

"Africa is finding it difficult to meet the old challenges of poverty, hunger, ethnic rivalties and the new challenges of materialism, the tragic spread of AIDS, and the deadly onslaught of the drug culture," the Pope said at the start of a 24-hour visit to Gambia during an eight-day tour of

The World Health Organization said that AIDS will kill more than 6 million Africans in the next decade and will eclipse all other diseases as the continent's leading killer. The UN health body estimates that in the next decade 4 million African infants will be born with AIDS.

TRAVEL UPDATE

The State Department has warned American citizens against travel in Cameroon from Wednesday through Monday. The communique spoke of the possibility of "internal security measures" to "ensure public order" during the period of national legislative elections.

Several international Royal Nepal Airlines flights have been halted by a pilot strike. Demanding 40 percent salary increases, pilots are refusing to fly domestic or international flights requiring overnight stopovers. (AFP)

Starting Monday, Strasbourg will become the first major French city to ban automobiles from its central business district. City officials hoped the measure would reduce congestion and air pollution, but the local merchants' association predicted a 10 percent drop in business. (AP)

Parish churches in Venice will be closed to tourists this summer except

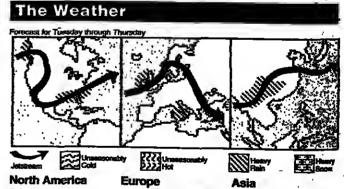
during services because of a shortage of funds to pay guards, local clergymen said Sunday.

This Week's Holidays.

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Brunci, Guyana. TUESDAY: Kuwait, Suriname, WEDNESDAY: Kuwait. THURSDAY: Dominican Republic, Kuwait.

Source: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.



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Challenge by Aspin

Congressman Seeks to Double

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position on the issue.

WASHINGTON — In the first Musium fundamentalista arread forces at Battle have been jabele gene reported. A total of Japane shes, an official report said people are given suspended sentence. detailed congressional response to the Bush administration's military plans for the rest of the decade, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee is proposing to cut \$50 billion to \$120 billion more bosiboused in court last week lies confer offenses, including main than the White House by 1997, reductions he says that would still leave the United States a supersed 5,000 people involved in facts and when more than 50 people det From: 52/5 that 14,000 have been

Representative Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is chairman of the House military panel, said in an interview that within two years he might be willing to consider cutting the navy's force of 12 aircraft carriers to eight, the air force's 15 tactical air wings roughly in half and the navy fleet to 290 ships from its current level of 450.

By Patrick E. Tyler

New York Times Service

As chairman of the House committee with jurisdiction over the military, Mr. Aspin carries substantial weight in the Democratic House leadership. But ultimately his views will be leavened by nego-tiations with the Senate, which has insually been willing to support a higher level of military spending. Mr. Aspin said he would lay out

to Democratic leaders and the House Budget Committee four financing options for the post-Cold War period based on four levels of fighting ability.

His aides said he had been seeking support among Democrats for an option that would roughly double President George Bush's pro-posed \$50 billion cut in military spending in the next five years.
Under this option, greater reductions could follow as international stability improved and the military

threat of the former Soviet Union continued to recede. The army would lose three more active duty divisions, the air force would lose five more active duty air wings and the navy about 90 ships, including half of the attack subma-

rine force. Instead of ending the five-year period with a 1.6-million-member military, as the Bush administration has proposed in its "base

Major U.S. MIA Search Under Way in Victuam

HO CHI MINH CITY - The United States is carrying out its biggest and longest search effort in Victnam for U.S. servicemen missing from the war, Bill Bell, the head of the only U.S. government office in Hanoi, said Sunday.

Mr. Bell, who is charged with trying to resolve cases of missing Americans, said that search efforts in three southern provinces by 32 American experts began on Thursday. The field investigations and excavations in Cuu Long and Song Be provinces and in the area of

Reductions Proposed by Bush force" plan, the military would drop to 1.4 million troops.

Three of the four Aspin options would cut much deeper than the president's proposed \$50 billion reduction over the next five years. In consultations, Mr. Aspin's aides said, the senator told Senator George J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maine and the majority leader, and Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and the Armed Services Committee chairman, "Look, we can take \$100 billion or \$125 billion over five years out of this budget, no problem, and we might be able to do better than that."

Mr. Aspin said he met with Mr. Nunn to seek his support for a doubling of the Bush administration's military cut. Mr. Num said he would study the Aspin options, but made no commitment, Mr. As-

Mr. Aspin's remarks and his presentation last week represent the first comprehensive reaction from a congressional Democratic leader to the Bush administration's military plan presented in January. Mr. Aspin appears to hope to

bring some order to the profifera-tion of "peace dividend" plans proffered by Democrats. Mr. Aspin said he chose last

week to unveil his plan after the publication of classified war scenarios that have been prepared by the Pentagon to guide military leaders in preparing their budgets.
Among Democrats, Mr. Aspin
appears to be pursuing a centrist
proposal for additional military re-

ductions, and his plan is likely to attract substantial support.
At the end of 1997, Mr. Aspin's preferred course would still have

the United States spending be-tween \$210 billion to \$235 billion a year on the military, whereas other military experts have recommended going down to an annual level of \$160 billion to \$180 billion by the end of the decade. In an interview Friday, Mr. As-

pin said that he had supported his financing options with a detailed review of various crises and readiness levels developed by his staff over the past several months.

Scenarios combining those factors indicate that even with much deeper cuts in military spending, U.S. forces could fight three simultaneous regional conflicts and maintain its preeminent military

position in the world. The military crises his staff stud-ied were a repeat of the Gulf War against Iraq; a deployment of U.S. air power to support South Korean Far Right Loses Narrowly in Nice ground forces repelling an invasion from North Korea; a major humanitarian relief action like the one conducted in Kurdistan last year, moderate right narrowly won a lo- won 3,441 votes, just 88 more than and an airbonne assault like the one on Panama in 1989.

In some respects, Mr. Aspin's far-right National Front led by ahead of other candidates in the

scenarios are not as demanding as Jean-Marie Le Pen. those considered by the Pentagon, Marie-Jeanne Mur which placed greater emphasis on date of the Union for French De-Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh intervention by U.S. ground forces mocracy that is led by former President, are expected to last a month. against North Korea.

Ahead for Democratic Contenders: A 21/2-Week Aptitude Test

By Dan Balz

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — After a month of hand-tohand combat in New Hampshire, the Democratic presidential candidates enter the most intensive and intricate period in their fight for the nomination, two dozen contests in a two-and-a-half-week burst that will test their stamina, their judgment and their strategic flair.

The choices are as risky as they are tantalizing: too many opportunities for too little time, so much to gain but so little money.

Despite his second-place finish in New Hamp-shire, Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas enters this period with a variety of advantages over the former Massachusetts senator, Paul E. Tsongas, and the other candidates.

He has superior financial resources, an apparently still-solid base of support in key Southern states, the makings of a multiracial coalition and organizations in enough places to give him options that none of his

opponents can match.

If he chooses wisely, he could emerge from "Super Tuesday" on March 10 as the clear front-runner for the nomination and head toward a pair of showdown

primaries in Illinois and Michigan on March 17 that could settle the race. If he stumbles, if he stretches himself too thin, if in exhaustion he makes a mistake - well, that's why the next 16 days can be so

The campaign teams understand the pitfalls. "You have to make decisions far more quickly," said George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's deputy campaign manager. "Number two, you're definitely doing a shift from retail to wholesale politics. Number three, money management becomes exceptionally important. Number four, and maybe this is the most important, you have to choose when to engage. In New Hampshire, there's no choice. Now you have

All the campaigns know the history of 1988, when Super Tuesday was created to help propel a South-erner toward the nomination. Instead, Michael S. Dukakis used his enormous financial edge for negative ads that helped knock Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, out of the race,

and accumulated enough delegates to emerge at the front of the pack by the end of the day.

"It was disciplined, and it was targeted," Bill Carrick, Mr. Gephardt's 1988 campaign manager, said of the Dukakis strategy.

strategy and now manages the campaign of Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska, said that no campaign had the resources to imitate the Dukakis approach. "I don't think that kind of surgical-strike ap-

proach will be available to any this time," he said This year's primary-cancus calendar offers a new twist for the candidates. After Sunday night's Maine caucuses and Tuesday's South Dakota primary, the candidates face three rounds of voting through

The first comes March 3, with contests in Maryland, Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Idaho, Utah and Washington. These seven states account for 11 percent of the delegates to the July national conven-

Those events are followed by contests in Arizona. South Carolina, Wyoming and Nevada the next

Then on Super Tuesday, 11 states, including Texas and Florida as well as Mr. Tsongas's home state of Massachusetts, hold primaries or caucuses that to-gether account for another 22 percent of the dele-

gates to the national convention. There are three basic options in each state for the

candidates: compete to win, compete to accumulate delegates, or stay out and hope for the best.

To accomplish this, campaigns must manage resources shrewdly, deciding in a split second where to send the candidate, which of the dozens and dozens of media markets to run ads in, where to send

The new rules requiring proportional distribution of delegates in all states diminish the opportunity for any candidate to make extraordinary gains in delegates just by winning a state or congressional dis-

Mr. Tsongas faced the threat Sunday of an embarrassment in Maine's cancuses. Accused by rivals of being no more than a regional favorite son, he faces a challenge from a well-organized, establishment-sup-ported campaign for Mr. Clinton and an insurgent, new-left, anti-nuclear coalition behind former Governor Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. of California.

Mr. Tsongas, recognizing the importance of Maine to his fledging candidacy, changed his schednle to fly into Portland for a late afternoon rally on Saturday. A visit late Thursday night to Bangor had been his only other appearance in the state since Tuesday's New Hampshire primary.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Presidential Doctors Get Loads of Advice

Whenever a president is ill. his doctor gets a barrage of unsolicited advice and criticism from professional colleagues, The New York These notes, George Brah's chief physician, Burton J. Lee 3d, is a graduate of Columbia University medical school and has practiced for 30 years.

He said, "Doctors from all over the country write and tell me things - you may not be aware that aspirin can give you intestinal bleeding, you may not he aware that there are side effects of this, that and the other drug. Where the hell do they think I went to medical school? But 1 write very polite letters back to everybody and say yes, I am aware of these things."

Dr. Lee was a few tables away when Mr. Bush fainted during a state dinner in Tokyo last month. He said he had urged the president, who was not feeling well, to

"I could see it coming 40 sec-onds before it happened," he said. "I saw his face go absolutely dead white - he looked like a curtain coming down!"

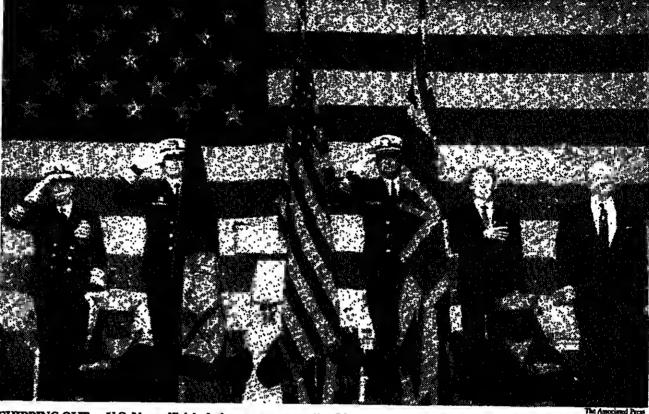
Marie-Jeanne Murcia, the candi-

About People

Mayor Vincent A. Cianci Jr. of Providence, Rhode Island, was pulling up to his house when he saw policemen chasing a youth

Agence France-Presse is backed by other parties

dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing and cused on the by-election.



SHIPPING OUT — U.S. Navy officials during a ceremony ending 31 years at the largest American naval base in Britain, at Holy Loch, near Dunoon, Scotland. The base has been rendered obsolete because Trident submarines do not need its refitting services.

who had just abandoned a stolen car after a chase. The mayor got out of his car, stepped in front of the fugitive, said in his best campaign manner, "Hi, I'm Mayor Cianci," and stuck out his hand. The youth took it, and the mayor didn't let go until a patrolman clamped on the handcuffs.

Short Takes

Higher education is a hidden U.S. export, bringing in \$5 billion a year. More than 400,000 foreigners - 56 percent of them Asians — are studying in the United States, up 100,000 from 10 ruled that a town judge in

years ago. By comparison, about 30,000 Americans are studying abroad, Japan has 45,000 foreign students and, according to the Japanese Education Ministry, Gulf War became hopes to make it 100,000 by the biased the jury. end of this decade.

thority in ordering a prosecutor to remove an American flag pin from his lapel at the height of the Gulf War because it might have

Arthur Highee

Tsongas Leads in **Maine Vote**

PORTLAND, Maine - Paul E. Tsongas battled a challenge from Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr. in Maine's cancuses on Sunday as he bid to preserve his momentum in the race for the Democratic presi-

dential nomination.
With 46 percent of the state's 665 precincts reporting, Mr. Tsongas had 29 percent, or 326 state convention delegates; followed by Mr. Brown with 27 percent, or 304 delegates. An uncommitted slate had 19 percent, or 216 delegates. Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas was in fourth place with 14 percent, or 160 delegates; Senator Tom Harkin of Iowa had 5 percent, or 51 dele-gates, and Senator Bob Kerrey of Nebraska 4 percent, or 40 dele-

Mr. Tsongas, a former Massachusetts senator, won the New Hampshire primary on Tuesday. Mr. Brown, a former California

governor, staged a relentless fiveday campaign in the state in a bid to rebound from his last-place showing in New Hampshire. He stressed his opposition to the mon-eyed political interests that he says corrupt both parties, an appeal that obviously touched a chord in a state hard-hit by the recession.

Democratic Party activists gathered in hundreds of living rooms. schools and town halls to begin the process of choosing 23 delegates to the national convention.

North Korea Close to Bomb, U.S. Fears Washington Suspects Country Is Stalling on Inspection Pacts

By Don Oberdorfer

Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — The development of a muclear weapon capability by North Korea, which would pose a serious threat to South Korea and the 39,500 U.S. troops stationed there, may be only months away, according to administration officials who have been monitorials toring Pyongyang's extensive efforts to obtain an atomic arsenal.

The past six months of extraordinarily active U.S., South Korean and Japanese diplomacy aimed at averting a midear weapons nightmare on the Korean Peninsula have yielded some important moves by the North toward international inspection of its nuclear facilities. But Washington officials fear that North Korea is now stalling in order to produce weapons-grade plutonium, which can be hidden, before inspec-

On Dec. 31, North Korea initialed an unexpected accord with South Korea banning bomb-making facilities on the peninsula and calling for bilateral inspections. But last week Pyongyang declined to set a starting date for the inspections, and President Kim II Sung of North Korea declared that it was the South Koreans who could not be trusted on nuclear

Although North Korea signed long-delayed nuclear inspection accords with the International Atomic Energy Agency on Jan. 31, a Pyongyang official said last week that the country's legislature would not ratify the agreement

A senior State Department official said the Bush administration was getting the impression that North Korea was "jerking us around." If North Korea fails to implement the inspection agreements soon, U.S. officials say they will try to pressure Pyongyang further, possibly by referring the matter to the UN Security Council, which has the power to order economic sanc- weapons drive. Later in the 1970s, South Korea

The immediate object of international concern is a complex of more than 100 buildings, including two large nuclear reactors and a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, that have been built along a river near Yongbyon, 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the capital of Pyong-yang. Since late in 1980, U.S. intelligence has been looking down from spy planes and satel-lites on construction of facilities that officials say have brought North Korea closer to making a nuclear bomb than any other country that does not have it now.

The acquisition of nuclear weapons by North Korea, which has a long record of international terrorism and is among the world's most closed societies, would send shock waves through Asia and might prompt South Korea, and even Japan, to reconsider its nonnuclear weapons

Moreover, there is grave concern in Washington that if the North Koreans get the bomb, "they will try to export it," a Defense Depart-

The United States appears to have been diligent in recording Pyongyang's nuclear progress, but procrastinated for several years in concluding that it was seeking to make a weapon and did not put its anti-nuclear diplomacy into high gear until 1990, when the nuclear weapons program was on the brink of produc-

According to Joseph Bermudez Jr., a private researcher, North Korea's decision to pursue a nuclear weapons development program probably dates to 1972-73, an estimate in keeping with official U.S. guesses.

That was the period when the first peace probes between North and South Korea briefly flourished and collapsed, and when South Korea is believed to have begun a secret nuclear

agreed to halt its atomic weapons development under heavy U.S. pressure, and in return for an explicit statement that the United States would use nuclear weapons if necessary to protect its

earlier, polled 3,353.

The Soviet Union and China, North Korea's two close allies, provided training for North Korean scientists in nuclear physics, but U.S. officials said there was no evidence that they provided weapons assistance or technology. "Of all the nuclear weapons programs in the Third World, this is the most indigenous," a U.S. expert said.

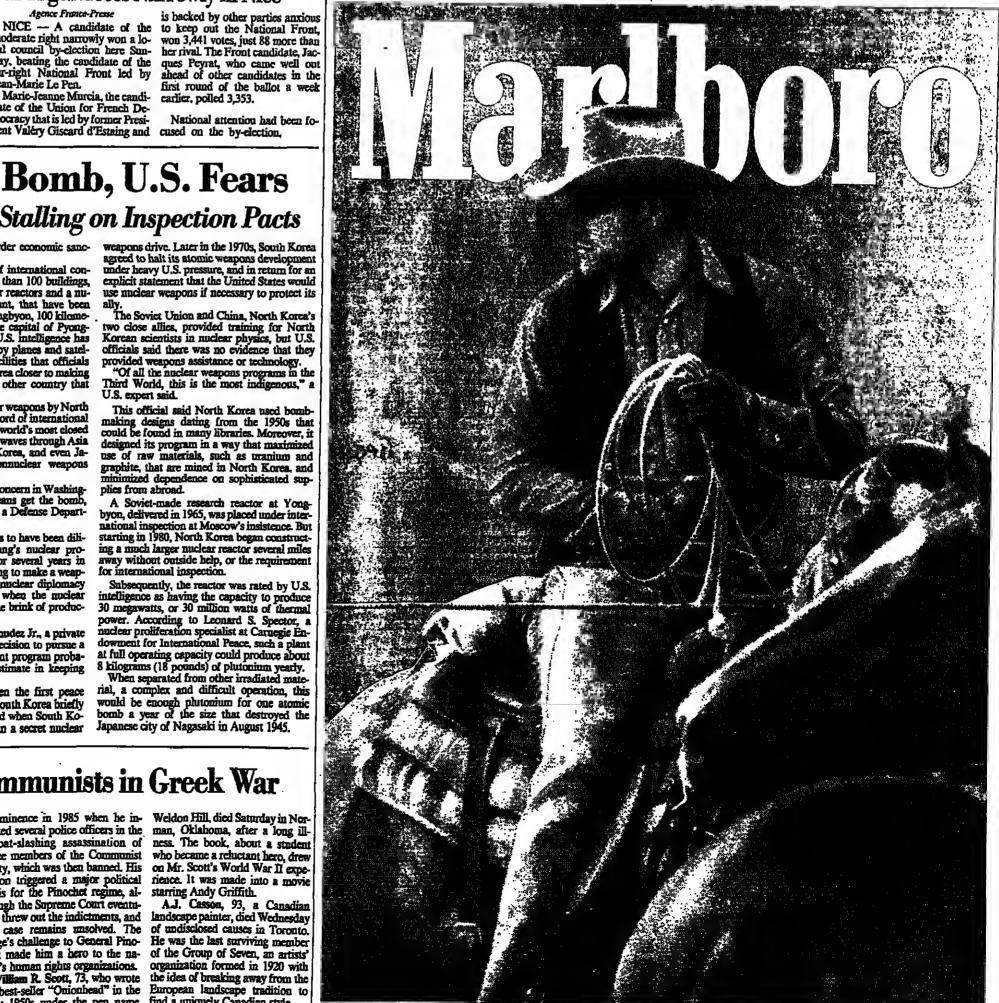
This official said North Korea used bombmaking designs dating from the 1950s that could be found in many libraries. Moreover, it designed its program in a way that maximized use of raw materials, such as tranium and graphite, that are mined in North Korea, and minimized dependence on sophisticated supplies from abroad.

A Soviet-made research reactor at Yong-byon, delivered in 1965, was placed under international inspection at Moscow's insistence. But starting in 1980, North Korea began constructing a much larger nuclear reactor several miles away without outside help, or the requirement for international inspection.

Subsequently, the reactor was rated by U.S. intelligence as having the capacity to produce 30 megawatts, or 30 million watts of thermal power. According to Leonard S. Spector, a nuclear proliferation specialist at Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, such a plant at full operating capacity could produce about 8 kilograms (18 pounds) of plutonium yearly.

When separated from other irradiated material, a complex and difficult operation, this

would be enough plutonium for one atomic bomb a year of the size that destroyed the Japanese city of Nagasaki in August 1945.



Markos Vafiades Dies, Led Communists in Greek War

The Associated Press

ATHENS - Markos Vafiades, 86, the leader of Greece's Communist army in the civil war from 1946 to 1949, died late Saturday after complications caused by a stroke, an Athens hospital spokesman said

A founding member of the Greek Communist Party, Mr. Vafindes led the Democratic Army against U.S.-backed troops. More than 80,000 people died before the Communists were defeated. Mr. Vafiades was sent into Soviet exile

after the war, but returned to prominence in 1985 when he in-Greece in 1983 after the declaradicted several police officers in the man, Oklahoma, after a long illtion of an amnesty.

José Canovas, 78, Chilean Judge

SANTIAGO (AP) — Judge José Canovas, 78, who challenged the former regime of General Augusto Pinochet with his investigation of a triple political murder, died late Friday, his family said. Judge Canovas was being treated for heart ailments, according to the family.

throat-slashing assassination of ness. The book, about a student three members of the Communist who became a refuctant hero, drew Party, which was then banned. His on Mr. Scott's World War II expethough the Supreme Court eventu-

action triggered a major political rience. It was made into a movie crisis for the Pinochet regime, al-A.J. Casson, 93, a Canadian ally threw out the indictments, and landscape painter, died Wednesday the case remains unsolved. The of undisclosed causes in Toronto. judge's challenge to General Pino- He was the last surviving member chet made him a hero to the na- of the Group of Seven, an artists'

Friday, his family said. Judge Canton's human rights organizations.

The judge gained international tion's human rights organization formed in 1920 with the idea of breaking away from the the idea of breaking away

Choice in South Africa

Rebuffed last week in a critical local election, President F. W. de Klerk of South Africa now presses boldly for a fresh mandate. He calls for a referendum among whites on the question of ending minority rule. "If I lose that referendum," be pro-mises his startled opponents, "I will resign and you can have an election."

Thus 4.5 million whites, 60 percent of them Afrikaners, will soon be asked to make a fateful choice: go forward to nonracial democracy or deny an aroused black majority real hope for peaceful change.

This is as stark a choice as voters any-

where have faced. If the nays carry, South Africa risks racial heaval, economie decline, a massive exodus of whites, regional strife and global ostracism. Having won a taste of freedom, South African blacks will not meekly acquiesce if old shackles are reimposed. Yet to move forward means acknowledging black grievances in a country where the white fifth of the population owns 87 percent of the land and 95 percent of the wealth.

Is Mr. de Klerk pushing too rashly in the wrong direction? His referendum call has

been condemned, with some warrant, by the African National Congress, Pretoria's principal partner in the constitutional talks already begun. The ANC detects the "hall-

Without the support of hlacks and whites, no new democratic system can possibly succeed. It is not racism but realism for the president to obtain white approval for change. His move plainly unsettled the opposition Conservative Party. Conservatives clamor for a general election that maximizes anti-incumbent grievances. Instead the president has amounced a referendum using language formulated by his government.

The United States can help by calmly

reminding white South Africa that a return to apartheid would be morally unthinkable and economically disastrons. South Africans of all races should be left in no doubt that if they move hackward, so will the world — to sanctions and boy-

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Family Planning at Work

Among the reams of graphs and tables published by the World Bank, nothing is fewer than two. Reduction in population growth in developing countries, it is plain, is vital to economic progress.

Earlier this month the privately funded Population Crisis Committee published a report praising the progress of five countries toward that goal. Each of these countries has been successful in the years since 1980, for different reasons.

India's fertility rate has gone from 5.3 to 3.9 because of strong local efforts, mainly in

rate in half, 68 percent of married couples highly subsidized by the government.

protest strikes and demonstrations.

cotts, isolation and condemnation.

as striking as a single chart that relates the economie status of countries to their fertility rates. With few exceptions, fertility rates — the average number of children born to a woman in her reproductive years - are highest in the poorest countries. In most developing countries the average woman has more than six children. In the wealthiest countries, with the exception of Gulf nil states, women on average have

five specific regions of the country. In Thailand, which has cut its fertility

are using modern contraceptive methods, with materials and services provided free or Fertility rates in Colombia have gone

from 3.9 to 2.9 largely because of the work of a private family planning association

mark of racism" in a referendum that will give "whites a veto over the future of our country." Ominously, the ANC talks of

the report attributes some of this progress

tn tacit acceptance of family planning ef-forts by the Catholic hierarchy and to the open support of many priests and nuns at the parish level. Moroccan women now average 4.5 children, as opposed to 6.9 in 1980, because of mobile teams of nurses and midwives who saturate the country with information and material and even make home visits.

And although Kenya still has a dauntingly high fertility rate of 6.7, it is better than 8.1, the rate 12 years ago. There, new technologies, including injectable contraceptives and contraceptive sterilization, ve proven effective.

The United States no longer funds United Nations population programs or those run by foreign nongovernmental organiza-tions that use their own money to fund abortions. That is shortsighted policy. But the American government has not reduced its overall spending on family planning abroad; this year it will be about \$350 million. Each of these successful countries has received direct U.S. population assistance. Still, U.S. participation in multilaterpopulation efforts would complement these programs and contribute even more to worldwide development.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Bad Idea for Taiwan

Taiwan's impressive progress toward de-mocracy confronts a critical test. The main opposition party, the Democratic Progressives, may be dissolved this week by a government committee. Its crime: advocating Taiwan's independence from mainland China in elections last year,

Both Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party and the Communist government in Beijing insist that there is hut one China, encompassing Taiwan and the mainland. Taiwan's voters passed their own verdict when they dealt the Democratic Progres sives a stinging electoral defeat. For the government now to dissolve the losing party would offend democratie values and

chill political debate. The government is expected to allow the opposition to reconstitute itself, perhaps even under the same name. That only sounds like a reasonable compromise. Any kind of ban effectively narrows permitted debate and compromises important elections scheduled later this year.

transformed over four years by President Lee Teng-hui. What had been a tight police state under Chiang Kai-shek and his son Chiang Ching-kuo is now the most democratic society in the Chinese-speaking world. This spring an elected assembly will deliberate on constitutional changes, and in December a new legislature will be fully elected for the first time in four decades. In all this, the president's tacit partner has been the Democratic Progressives.

notably freed - except when the topic is independence. Such talk challenges the ruling Nationalist Party's "one China" mythology and risks provoking Beijing. But Taiwan and the mainland are now effectively separate countries. Banning the status issue from responsible debate accomplishes nothing constructive. And dissolving the Democratic Progressives would give the Nationalists an ugly black eye.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Scenarios to Ponder

First, people jump the Pentagon for saying that "uncertainty" is now the main encmy and for declining to spell out the contingencies for which the post-Cold War military should plan. Then, when the Pentagon begins to spell out contingencies in order to plan its budgets and forces, some of the same people jump it again for exaggerating the threat. Does it sound a bit unfair? It is part of the strennous, disorderly, incremental, adversarial way by which the American political system is now massaging the big defense questions. For all the messiness, it is a pretty good way to proceed.

Defense planning is daunting in periods of swift political change. Throw in the recession, election-aggravated political turbulence and the military's necessary interest in being prepared and in treating its people and suppliers fairly, and you have a situation that defies easy slogans from any part of the political spectrum. Does the Pentagon overstate the threat so as to raise its budget? It is a good question, but it is also a good question whether some critics understate the threat so as to lower the budget. The country is still some distance from a satisfactory consensus.

Seven scenarios written up by the Pentagon are now in the public realm. Their common premise, reasonable even though isolationists reject it, is that the United States will remain a globally engaged pow-

er. Some of the scenarios look realistic and call for lesser American responses coups in Panama or the Philippines. Others take more of a stretch to envisage and would require a much greater response simultaneous North Korean and Iraqi attacks, a Russian invasion of Lithuania, reemergence of a Soviet-like "global threat." Some of these are pretty easy to make fun of, especially in a time of rising expectations for peace and calm, when there is a tendency to take a relaxed view of the future. But of course history is littered with the catastrophes that resulted from

being overly sanguine. Inevitably, public attention focuses on the simple gross totals of the defense budget. The Bush plan is to reduce it by about \$50 billion in the next five years. Leading Democrats lean to cuts of more than twice that, while some in Congress - including some who loudly protest against defense joh cuts in their districts - would reduce by more than four times.

The figure is important for symbolic and budget reasons. But it is also important that neither budget considerations nor joh considerations dominate the debate. What must matter most is to work ont the best possible national judgment about the kind of world now emerging from the Cold War and about the role in it that the United States will play.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

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Bush and Miyazawa Owe the World More

N EW YORK —In the last two months, U.S.-Japanese relations have declined more than at any time since the anti-American demonstrations of 1960. Yet nothing fundamental has

changed between the two countries to precipitate
this shift. It is the result of nothing more — or
less — than a failure of leadership on both sides.

Each side has always had its protectionist politicians, businessmen and journalists who criticized the other country, sometimes fairly, sometimes not. But never before have the leaders of the two countries allowed themselves to be-

Two weak leaders allowed domestic politics to turn them away from their original game plan and toward pandering to protectionist constituencies.

come part of the problem by crossing the fine line dividing constructive criticism from demagogy. This is particularly inexcusable because George Bush and Kiichi Miyazawa are personal friends, who are knowledgeable about each other's countries. Neither would have wanted this to happen - yet their own actions and statements created the current minicrisis.

How it happened and what should be done about it are questions that must be addressed immediately, not only by the two leaders but by everyone affected by the relationship — and that means virtually everyone in both countries.

When Mr. Bush unwisely changed the focus of

his December trip from cooperation on the global agenda to dealing with his domestic problems, the implicit message was clear: Japan was responsible for America's current economic problems.

Mr. Miyazawa's response was also surprising. As the most fluent English-speaking leader in

By Richard Holbrooke

Japanese history, with hundreds of American friends (and an American son-in-law), he surely understood that comments such as those about the American "work ethic" would echo blatantly anti-American comments that have been made by other senior Japanese officials.

The truth, of course, is that trade questions cannot be reduced to simple formulas.

The United States, as Mr. Bush himself admitted during his Asian trip in December, is not always "pure" itself.

The economic differences between the two countries have actually narrowed significantly in the very period in which the noise level has risen. In fact, the American trade deficit with Japan has decreased 27 percent in the last three years. Hundreds of other statistics that show the true complexity of the relationship have been similarly buried in the avalanche of recent publicity. But while the Japanese have taken many steps

on trade that once seemed unlikely or even im-possible, they have failed utterly to explain themselves to the American public. Passive for years, the Japanese now respond with highly inflammatory comments (some of which are already being used in advertisements on American television for American-made products).

Everyone knows — and has paid rhetorical lip service for years to — the proposition that these two mightiest of economies have a responsibility to address the pressing world problems that during the Cold War received insufficient attention. But just when the Cold War had finally ended and the moment had arrived to put substantive flesh on those thetorical bones, two weak leaders allowed domestic politics to turn them away from their original (and worthy) game plan and toward pandering to their own protectionist constituencies.

In a word, political weakness drove Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa into positions with which

neither man could possibly feel comfortable and from which they must extricate themselves. Instead of postponing his trip to Washington, as he has just done, the pro-American prime minister should reschedule his visit to the pro-Japan president. Then both men, even in this political season, should tell the people of both countries the truth: While we have many problems to resolve, we have even more opportunities

before us if we work together.

If they continue to fail in their responsibilities as leaders of two great nations, both countries will descend into economic and trade wars, whose effects would be disastrous. Surely, Mr. Bush and Mr. Miyazawa know this. Why don't they say so, loudly and firmly.

The writer, now a managing director at Lehman Brothers, is a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.



Not for the First Time, a Rising Across the Ocean

By Jean Strouse

N EW YORK — Across an ocean to the west, the rising sun of a new industrial power is eclipsing the country that has dominated world markets for most of the past hundred years. The newcomer has taken the lead through greater efficiency, attention to quality and detail, quick responses to new tech-nology, a highly motivated work force and reinvestment of profits in equipment and plants. It is also buying up the art and culture of the

Japan and the United States at the end of the 20th century? No, the United States and England toward the end of the 19th century.

Bashing Japan for the state of America's economic affairs will prove about as useful as other forms of xenophobic hysteria. But America might take some pointers from this striking historical parallel. As early as 1851, The Economist declared that "economic superior-

ity of the United States to England is ultimately as certain as the next eclipse." In the next 40 years the American economy expanded behind a protective wall of tariffs, with Britain wide open to its products. By 1890, the manufacturing ontput of North America almost equaled that of England, Germany and France combined.

A British parliamentary commis-sion, reporting on the United States in 1868, noted its clean workplaces, "the care universally bestowed on the comfort of the work people" and workers who "readily produce

a new article; understand everything you say to them [and] help the employer by their own acute-ness and intelligence." Some Britons viewed developments across the Atlantie with smug

contempt. In 1878, shortly after Thomas Edison demonstrated that he could produce incandescent light with a platinum-wire filament in a vacuum bulb, the British journal Engineering announced that the inventor showed "the most airy ignorance of the fundamental principles both of electricity and dynamics." A few months later the magazine

sneered again: Edison's venture might be "good enough for our Transatlantic friends" but was clearly "unworthy of the attention of practical or scientific men." At about the same time, Andrew Carnegie was becoming the fore-most steel producer in the world. The United States made 22,000 tons of steel in 1867; 33 years later it made more than 11,000,000. Al-

though no one used "competitive-

ness" as a buzzword in those days, Carnegie embodied the concept.

A tough Scottish immigrant with a passinn for detail and a fanatical devotion to saving pennies, he virtually invented high-volume, low-cost manufacturing. He based prices not on market rates but on his own costs. By keeping exact accounts he could always quote prices low enough to draw customers away from other steel makers and still make a profit.

He quickly saw that there was in steel an inverse ratio between output and costs - his costs went down as his output went up - and he did everything he could to de-stroy his competitors and increase his share of the market, "hard driv-ing" his mills at full blast to maintain high-volume production even if the mills were out in the process.

He kept an eye on technological innovations and did not hesitate to "scrap and build" when a new discovery promised savings. When an amateur English chemist demonstrated that open-hearth furnaces could make steel more economically than Bessemer converters, Carnegie installed six such furnaces at a plant near Pittsburgh — even though he had already invested beavily in the

Bessemer process. A small saving per ton of steel, at very high volumes, would quickly justify the expense. Complacent British steel makers criticized Carnegie's "hard driving"

and "scrap and build" policies as wasteful, and one of them pointed out that his own company was using equipment that it had had for 20 years. "That," Carnegie replied, is what is the matter with the British steel trade. Most British equipment is in use 20 years after it should have been scrapped. It is because you keep this used-up machinery that the United States is making you a back number."

Carnegie could pay more attention to costs and output than to profits because he did not have to answer to investors or bankers: He held more than 50 percent of the Carnegie brothers' limited partnership, generated such abundant prof-its that he never had to borrow money and poured most earnings back into the company's expansion and improvement rather than pay them out as dividends or interest on debt. He was in for the long haul. Sound familiar?

The writer, who is preparing a biography of J. Plerpont Morgan, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Peace Dividend: The Democrats Should Insist on It

N EW YORK —As campaign '92 heads south, Republicans and Democrats will no longer be able to ignore perhaps their most telling point of conflict: Democratic presidential hopefuls propose cuts in American military spending roughly three times greater than now project-ed by President George Bush. Mr. Bush's peace dividend — or

savings on previously planned defense outlays — would total about \$66 billion by 1997. His Democratic opponents are calling for savings of \$180 billion to \$200 billion by that date.

Almost as starting as this gap is the fact that even the Democratic candidates are talking about limited reductions. Their Pentagon budget five years from now would still exceed \$200 billion in today's dollars or about two-thirds of the present budget. In other words, the much touted peace dividend to produce extra dollars for domestic priorities and deficit reduction is turning out to be

far smaller than anticipated.

And the peace dividend will be smaller still if Democratic leaders in Congress have their way. Their way, easted at a put their close: to Mr. Bush than to their own would-be party standard-bearers, an embarrassing fact that is just beginning to

dawn on several of them.

Legislators, both Democrats and Republicans, say they are worried that faster reductions will lead to swelling unemployment rolls. But the Pentagon is not supposed to be a jobs agency, and a particularly ex-pensive one at that. Concerned legislators would better serve their counny if they followed Senator Sam Num's lead and put their minds to creating new jobs for military personnel in education and new uses for unneeded military bases.

In any event, the size of the defense budget should be set relative to over-all priorities and a realistic judgment of external threats. On these counts, Democratic presidential hopefuls make more sense than their congressional counterparts and Mr. Bush.

It is hard to understand why mili-tary outlays cannot be reduced by at least one-third over the next five years. Until now, more than half the defense budget has been devoted to countering Soviet threats. The former Soviet Union is now a fractured bunch of basket cases begging to be allied with Washington allied with Washington. Meanwhile, the Pentagon is

thrashing around trying to justify a force that will be about 1.6 million strong, down from the present 2.1 million, by 1997. The New York Times published last Monday the results of that thrashing (IHT, Feb. 18), a set of seven illustrative scenarios in which the United States might be called upon to use military powBy Leslie H. Gelb

er. It would be easy to make fun of these scenarios, but that would be unfair. The United States needs an air squadrons could do the job easieffective and strong military, and the military has to think about situstions in which force may be likely.

But the striking thing about the Pentagon list is how far its planners had to stretch to come up with any plausible threats. A resurgent Iraq or an attack by North Kores on South Korea are practically off imaginable charts. And the United States along with its affect sould deal with them crushingly with only a fraction of current military power, as happened in the Gulf War.

As for protecting American citi-

ly. And as for worrying about some new world military power, none is near any horizon.

These comments oversimplify, to be sure. Pentagon planners have to think about length of combat, troop rotations, maintaining an industrial base and the like

They are also in the business of selling insurance. The United States bought a great deal of insurance against Moscow for 40 years, mostly well spent. Americans paid the price not because they thought Moscow really would attack Europe or the

more specific way: that the great skills of scientists formerly engaged

to support the high-technology war machine of the Soviet Union should

not be allowed to vanish. Russian

accomplishments in space technology could be utilized for the benefit

of mankind for example, construct-

ing better instruments of observation

that could turn meteorology into a

real science and furnish a sound basis

for the measures that need to be tak-

The announcement that the Unit-

ed States, Russia and Germany will

establish a joint science and techno-

logy institute to employ former So-viet nuclear scientists is a positive

first step. But we can and must go

further - toward a truly international effort to aid Soviet scientists so that instead of hurting the world

community they can help.

The truth is that we are witnessing

a world revolution in cooperation rather than confrontation — and the

moment is at hand to firmly grasp this extraordinary opportunity. The talks in Moscow between Secretary

of State James Baker and Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev to-

ward further reductions in strategic arms and establishment of a joint NATO-Russian ballistic missile early warning center exemplify the change

from confrontation to cooperation.

Full international cooperation for de-

fense against aggression by ballistic missiles would be a most important

factor in bringing about new and bet-

There is money available for a

peace dividend. In an election year, it phia on Thursday night [Feb. 22].

ter relations among nations.

United States, but because the effects of Soviet military power had to be counterbalanced and because the acmal use of that might would fundamentally damage American security.
Currently imaginable threats to U.S.
interests are trivial by comparison.
Democratic presidential candidates have solid arguments for the

one-third cuts in spending they pro-pose, and should press their case harder. And congressional Democrats should look again at their own position and do their part by pushing the Pentagon to justify its much light spending projections. Other-wise the peace dividend will vanish in the usual "complexities" of

Washington's political bazaar.
The New York Times.

Use the Dividend to Help the Russians By Edward Teller

S TANFORD, California — After World War II, the United States made remarkable contributions to the recovery of its former eventies in Germany and Japan. I cannot think of a precedent in history for this American action was generous and useful. It helped turn foes into

friends. It won the peace. In his State of the Union message last month, President George Bush announced that the United States was the Cold War. That the year 1991 brought immense relief to the United States and, indeed, to the world is clear. That the Russian people are now facing the most difficult

of times is even more obvious.

If the Cold Was was indeed a was, it should be acknowledged that the Russians did incomparably less damage to the American people than the Nazis and the Japanese had done. The unexpected end of the Cold War was, to a great extent, due to the wisdom of Russian leaders and the courage of the people of Moscow who stood up to the menace of tanks symbolizing the continued

rule of militarism.

Should the Russians suffer more than the Germans? Are they worse than the Nazas? The horrors of Stalinism were directed more against the people of the Soviet Union than

against anyone else.

The present great difficulties in the expired Sovier Union are due to some of their own leaders. The result is a situation in which help from the United States would be even more justified than the generous U.S. action after World War II.

I cannot be accused of having favored the Russians in the past. (I realize that some even think of me as Dr. Strangelove himself.) But I believe that we are at a turning point of world history and that the year 1992

is not surprising that the American taxpayer should be considered as the primary recipient of that dividend. But President Bush made a most releis a time of opportunity that should not be missed.

As a scientist, I would argue in a vant statement: that we Americans about give first consideration to our children and grandchildren. A stable world which would result from the help offered today to the Russian people might have beneficial effects for the next 25 election years.

> The writer, now a senior research follow at the Hoover Institution, helped the United States delevop the kydrogen bomb. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

put their crucial relationship on a more realistic basis for the post-Cold War era, to their mutual benefit.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Kaiser and Twain

BERLIN - General von Versen, Commander of the Third Army Commander of the Third Army Corps, and Frau von Versen gave a dinner last evening [Feb. 21], which Emperor William and Prince Henry honored with their presence. Among the guests who had been invited to meet the Emperor was the American humorist, Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, "Mark Twain," who has been residing in Berlin for some months.

1917: Germans Blamed

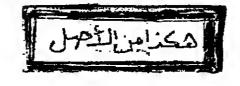
LUNDON — Despatches from America report that the Government America report that the Government has received information proving that German agents encouraged and financially supported the recent food demonstration at the New York City Hall in order to embarrass the Government. Snurces said German agents gave \$20,000 to six individuals order to forment the disorders. Disturbances also broke out in Philadel-

The Philadelphia riots took place at the works of the Frankin Sugar Re-fining Company, where a strike has been in progress. Strike funds having been exhausted and high food prices having made potatoes and other food staples almost modelities. staples almost prohibitive, strilers and their wives egged on by German agents tried to enter the refineries.

Armed guards tried to prevent them and a riot followed

1942: Plans to Invade

WASINGTON — [From our New-York edition:] Dies Committee, agents have seized elaborately detailed maps drawn by Japanese spies to guide an invasion of the United States through Alaska and north-western Canada, the Texas Demo-crat, Martin Dies, disclosed tonight [Feb. 23]. The maps were seized from a Japanese agent after the United States entered the war against the Axis. The agent was turned over to the FBI and the maps were given to



Bush Helps: Into a L
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STEET CO. LIVE

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Holds Firm

B OSTON —George Bush is under such attack these days for lack-

ing principle — for wavering on is-sues — that he is entitled to credit for

one area in which he has made a

it. That is his policy for peace be-

Bush cares about the issue, deeply and personally. He has worked at it. from the beginning of his presidency. He sezzed the moment after the Golf

War to press a new proposal that:

actually got the parties to the negoti-

ating table. And in all this he has

taken considerable political risk.

Now his policy is up against an especially prickly question: whether to insist that Israel, in order to get American loan guarantees, stop build

ing settlements in the occupied terri-tories. In this time of political diffi-

calty for him, will the president stay the course? I believe he will.

One reason for thinking so is that-continuation of the peace talks hangs.

The United States wants

terms that do not destroy

on the settlement question, as he is well aware. Any formula that provided,

billions of dollars in guarantees with-

out effectively stopping Israel's creep-ing annexation of the West Bank and

Gaza would make it impossible for the

Palestinians to stay at the table.

The key word, for American policymakers, is "effective." For more.

than 20 years U.S. administrations

have opposed the seizing of land and

building of settlements in the occu-

pied territories, but the opposition has been pathetically ineffective.

The president and Secretary of State James Baker know about that

firsthand. In 1990 they arranged \$400 million in loan guarantees to Israel for housing new immigrants. Mr. Baker

ardnously negotiated conditions: that-

none of the money go to the occupied territories, and that Israel provide full."

information on what it spends in the-territories. But the conditions have

had no effect. A report issued by the:

General Accounting Office finds that a

the U.S. guarantees simply freed up to ther money that Israel spent in the West Bank and Gaza. And the Israeli

government did not provide the pro-

mised information.
Once burned, Mr. Bush and Mr.-

Baker will no doubt be twice shy. They are likely to require firm and.

enforceable rules that any U.S. loan

guarantees will not allow Israel to

spend other funds on housing and.

guarantees, but only on

the chance for peace.

to provide the

tween Israel and the Arabs. No one can doubt that President

By Anthony Lewis

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infrastructure in the occupied territories, and that there will be no new. settlement construction. The president is also likely to stick to his guns because his policy is good for Israel. It encourages Israel to make a choice that its political system has been avoiding but that world trends demand. The choice is be-

tween peace and annexation. Israelis have long wanted peace, but." their governments have pursued ex-> pansionist policies incompatible with peace. It was possible to fudge the choice so long as there was no one to negotiate with - so long as the Arabs : refused to make peace. But now Arab

delegations are actually negotiating.

An israeli policy of refusing to make the territorial compromise necessary for peace has required enormous American subvention. The billions in annual in littly and economic aid could be counted on during the Cold War while Israel beloed to block. Soviet ambitions in the Middle East. But the Cold War is over, there is no Soviet threat and it is not so clear that

American support at such levels can continue indefinitely.

Moreover, the end of the Cold War presents Israel with a great challenge and opportunity: to build a high-tech civilish economy that would campley immigrants. But that can happen

only if there is peace.

Mr. Baker, in talking with Israel's ambassador about the real for \$10 billion in loan guarantees, has made it clear that the choice is Israel's. The United States wants to provide the guarantees, but only on terms that do not destroy the chance for peace.

If the president holds to that posi-

tion, he will be doing both Israel and the United States a service. He will-

By Anthony Lewis D OSION —George Bush is making principle—for wavering as a which he is entitled to credit which he has need che area in which he has not only in his rolling to contain the has not only in his rolling to contain the his rolling the his rolling to contain the his rolling the his rolling to contain the his rolling to contain the his rolling the his rolling to contain the his rolling the his rolling to contain the his rolling t it. That is his policy for peach No one can doubt that produce and personally. He has worked at the moment after the stage of the Actually Sol the Langes to the file actually Sol the Langes to the file of the holosel property and need to be recommended to the file of acting table. And in all this to be taken considerable political in capecially prickly duestion that to mans: that Israel in order to a American ican american american american so and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second and a second a second a secon ing settlements in the occupied to kones. In this time of policie of the control of the control

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terms that do not destroy the chance for peace. on the sectionary custice a ki reliens of delians in guarantes th

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ND 50 YEARS

Mideast Peace Process Slips Into a Long Holding Pattern

JERUSALEM - Nearly four months after Arab-Israeli peace ne-gotiations were launched in Ma-drid, the process has slipped into a holding pattern likely to stretch through most of this year, even as the region is buffeted by new waves of violence and the threat of political radicalization.

Both Arab and Israeli diplomats say the bilateral talks between Israel and Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the Palestinians, which are due to begin a fourth round in Washington on Monday, have become a part of the Middle East's political landscape and are unlikely to be renounced soon by any of the sides.

But even though the negotiations have barely begun to touch on substantive issues, the diplomats say it is probable that no serious bargaining will now be possible until late this year. After the session this week, which officials say is unlikely to produce concrete results, no fur-ther rounds may even be held until after Israel elects a new government next summer.

Even after a new Israeli adminis-

tration is in place, diplomats expect both Arabs and Israelis may await the results of the U.S. presidential election, particularly if there seems to be a chance that the Bush administration, which catalyzed the process, will not be returned to office. The slow pace is in keeping with the recalcitrant character of Middle East diplomacy, and the time may not be wasted: if a more moderate Israeli government is elected in June, that could provide a crucial first step toward real progress in the talks. But diplomats and political leaders around the region say they are worried that the process may not survive the interregnum. simply because the forces working against U.S.-backed diplomacy in against U.S.-backed dipioniacy in the Middle East are growing even

as the peace process slackens. "A delay seems inevitable, but there are a lot of risks involved in a delay," said Tahseen Bahshir, who

(Continued from page 1)

number of cabinet ministers had

concluded "that it is impossible

right now to get the loan guarantees

and maybe we should wait for a

later time," that was not Mr. Sha-.

The loan guarantees are heating

up as an election issue because of

hints by Mr. Shamir's main chal-

lenger in the June election, the La-

bor Party leader, Yitzhak Rabin, that he would go far toward meet-

ing the U.S. conditions.

mir's position.

LOANS: Israeli Aide Pessimistic

We will halt political settle- he would work to repair the ties.

war Sadat of Egypt. "There are two big risks: There might be new complications on the ground, through Israeli settlement building or some other development that would trigger an escalated conflict with the Palestinians. And President Bush might not be re-elected."

Both Israeli officials and Arabs interviewed in recent visits to Egypt, Jordan and Syria continue to see the Bush administration as the single driving force behind the peace process, which has not yet generated its own momentum. But they warn that as the ripple effects of the Gulf War continue to spread, the pre-eminence of U.S. policies is far from assured in a Middle East struggling to find a post-Cold War balance of power.

"There is no new order in the Middle East," said Yossi Ohnert, the head of Israel's government press office and a participant in Israeli-Syrian talks. 'In some countries there is more repression. In Algeria, you have a rise of Islamic fundamentalism and a military reaction that has sent tremors through the region. Meanwhile, Iran has replaced Iraq as the new monster, arming itself and trying to extend its influence at the expense

of the United States." Mr. Ohnert said it was "therefore testimony to the diplomatic brilliance" of Secretary of State James
A. Baker 3d that "the United States was able to create a postwar peace process out of nothing.

The Americans have created a good framework," he said. "But can they change the nature of these countries?

Another Israeli policymaker noted that after the collapse of American efforts to set up a new Gulf security system or bring political change to Iraq and Kuwait, the peace process had become the central vehicle for Washington's efforts to reshape the Middle East after the Gulf War.

"But you are not clear about what you want," he said. "Democwas once an aide to President An-racy at all costs? Peace at all costs?

ments out of Israeli considerations

whether it is linked to a loan from

the U.S. or not," Mr. Rabin said

Gaza Strip, groups of armed guer-rillas have staged a series of am-

Nobody understands what is the

is willing to make a full commit-

In recent weeks, the threats to a

U.S.-brokered peace have received

far more attention in the region

than the seemingly unproductive,

low-profile talks in distant Wash-

ington and Moscow. Since the Ma-

drid conference began in early No-

vember, the Israeli Army has

become embroiled in two conflicts

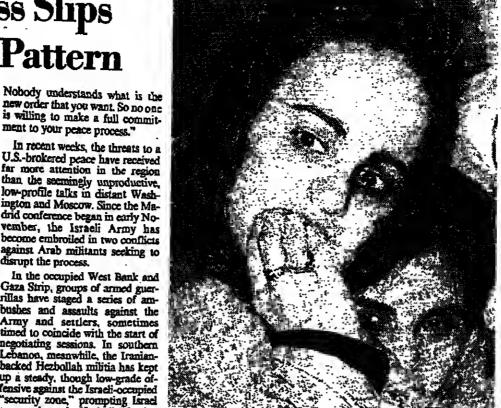
against Arab militants seeking to

In the occupied West Bank and

disrupt the process.

ment to your peace process."

bushes and assaults against the Army and settlers, sometimes timed to coincide with the start of negotiating sessions. In southern ebanon, meanwhile, the Iranianbacked Hezbollah militia has kept up a steady, though low-grade offensive against the Israeli-occupied "security zone," prompting Israel to assassinate the Hezbollah leader, Sheikh Abbas Musawi,



A stunned mother watching Sunday as her child, killed by a - JACKSON DIEHL guerrilla Katyusha rocket, is buried at a northern Israel cemetery.

POLITICS: Bush Moves to Placate Republican Right

(Continued from page 1)

allowing the IRS to cross-check charitable deductions, but it created what one conservative called "a firestorm" among some churches. Evangelical Christian churches are particularly loath to have the IRS collecting the names of their members, the official said.

· A White House decision on Friday to encourage the Senate to kill a test Veterans Administration program to open some veterans hospitals to nonveterans. The veterans groups, particularly in the rural South, "let us know they hold sacred" their health care system and saw the opening of it to nonveterans as a first step to destruction.

One administration official said there were "legitimate policy reasons" for retaining Mr. Frohnmayer, for proposing the new tax rule and for trying the health care proposal. "But," he said, "there are also legitimate arguments the other way, and at this time we found the opposite arguments more compel-

When asked about U.S. condi-By "this time," the official said. tions for loan guarantees, he ech-oed Likud's nationalist line, saying he meant the string of southern primaries occurring between now and mid-March, Republicans in "It's desirable that no foreign element get involved in any internal several Southern states are considmatter of the state of Israel." ered to be more concerned about But he added that there were "values" issues than the economic serious problems in the whole "syshard times that played center stage in New Hampshire. tem of relations" between Israel and the United States, and he said

The Bush team also this week told conservatives that a meeting

between the Bush campaign's same image to illustrate a Republichairman, Robert A. Mosbacher, and leaders of homosexual-rights groups was a "personal" decision Mr. Mosbacher, not a reflection

of any change in policy.

Leaders of the 14-million-member Southern Baptist Convention, the largest American Protestant group, complained to the White House about the meeting, saying it was not a reflection of "pro-fam-

But a White House official said the group had been "reassured" that the meeting was set up by Mr. Mosbacher "for personal reasons." Mr. Mosbacher has a daughter who is openly homosexual, and be has been strongly supportive of her right to choose her own lifestyle.

■ Quayle Sounds Warning Andrew Rosenthal of The New York Times reported from Washing-

In one of its most direct efforts to undermine Mr. Buchanan's insurgency, the White House dispatched Vice President Quayle on Friday to warn Republican conservatives that if they worked against Mr. Bush they "risk being out of power for a generation."

president was not "100 percent" conservative, to repudiate him would risk turning the cabinet over nion. The vice president, who has it would be irresponsible to endan-

can nightmare of a "national condom-distribution campaign for grades 7 and up."

As the 1992 campaign shapes up as a test not only of Mr. Bush, but also of who will lead the conservatives in 1996, Mr. Quayle put in a pitch for himself. In a speech to the Conservative Political Action Conference, he said that re-electing the president would be preparation for another conservative victory in 1996, presumably with Mr. Quayle

at the head of the ticket. The vice president, the White House's primary link to the Republican right since the dismissal of John H. Sununu as White House chief of staff in December, sought to shelter Mr. Bush with the legacy of conservatives like Ronald Rea-

gan and Barry Goldwater. But Mr. Quayle did not promise my changes in what conservatives believe are Mr. Bush's moderate policies, and instead offered this pragmatic appeal: Mr. Buchanan cannot win, and backing him would hurt the party.

The only real question facing us today is whether our president will enter the general election campaign Mr. Quayle argued that while the from a position of strength or from a position of weakness," Mr. Quayle said.

He added: "Anyone has the right to liberals and advocates of abor- to wage a symbolic campaign. But long suffered ridicule, used the ger all that we have achieved."

A Partial Force

(Continued from page 1)

think is excessive. As a result, only part of the force will be deployed at first, while the UN secretary-gener-al asks the parties to the fighting to contribute more toward the cost of the operation.

Under the revised plan, Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali is expected to be allocated about \$10 million to send the initial mission to the region. The chief United States delegate, Thomas R. Pickering, who is serving as council president this month, declined to indicate the size of the initial force, saying it would be up to the secre

lt was unclear whether the temporary move to dispatch the small-er contingent would result in delaying deployment of the full peac keeping force, although it was expected to give the United Nations time to prepare a revised bud-

The United States, France, Britain, Russia and China, which as permanent council members pay more than half the cost of peacekeeping operations, have also agreed to ask Yugoslavia to contribute more toward the costs of the peacekeeping force to reduce the bill they will face.

In particular, many countries want Yugoslavia to provide local barracks for their soldiers, thus saving the \$110 million the Secretariat proposed spending on buying prefabricated housing for the

The first UN soldiers are expected to arrive in about two weeks and stay provisionally for one year to enforce the truce until a political solution to the Yugoslav crisis can be found.

Of the six Yugoslav republics, only the largest, Serbia, and its tiny ally, Montenezro, want to stay in Yugoslavia and have agreed to form a new state together.

In Slovenia, the northernmost republic, which declared independeace in tandern with Croatia, the German foreign minister, Hans-Friedrich Genscher, paid his first official visit since the two states were recognized by the European Community on Jan. 15. Mr. Genscher was in Croatia on Satur-

After talks with the Slovene foreign minister, Dimitrij Rupel, Mr. Genscher said in Slovenia's capital, Ljubljana, that Slovenia and Croatia should be admitted into such international organizations as the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation

(AP, NYT, Reuters, WP)

To our readers in Badapest Hard, delivery of the IHT is now available on the day of publication Coll today: 175-7735

Shelling Kills at Least 7 In Azerbaijan Enclave

MOSCOW - The capital of the disputed Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan came under artillery fire Sunday, and news reports said at least seven people died in the shelling.

More than 100 Azerbaijani artillery rounds were fired at Stepanakert, in the mainly Armenian populated enclave of Nagorny-Karabakh. The targets included the barracks of a motorized regiment of the Commonith of Independent States, the Interfax news agency said. At least one soldier was killed and 10 were wounded, it said. Tass said that six civilians died in the shelling.

The attack originated from the Azerbaijani city of Shusha, where five artillery units, scized from former Soviet bases, are situated. Azerbaijan reported Sunday that Armenia had launched a full-scale attack on Shusha and three villages in retaliation for the attack on the

Stepanakert base The Armenian Defense Ministry said Saturday that Azerbaijani mili-

tants had recently seized another helicopter gunships and arms and equipment from the Commonwealth's army, Tass reported.

The ministry called on the Commonwealth's commander in chief, Yevgeni I. Shaposhnikov, "to take immediate measures to prevent the seizure of the CIS army's weapons and equipment by Azerbaijan or the

transfer of these weapons to it." The foreign ministers of the two countries, meeting in Moscow Thursday, agreed on the need for a cease-fire in the four-year-old conflict that has claimed more than 1,000 lives.

On Saturday, the Nagorno-Karabakh parliament asked the United Nations for help in ending the conflict, Tass reported.

GERMANS: Divided on Military

(Continued from page 1)

allows Germany to join "collective security" alliances.

The idea of a law rather than an amendment is designed to circumvent and embarrass the opposition Social Democrats, who support participation in UN peace-keeping missions but reject the idea of German troops taking part in any ac-tion not under UN command. That category could include coalitions such as the U.S.-led international force in the Gulf War. But no one expects the Christian Democrats to push ahead with a new law, even if it could be passed over the Social

Democrats' objections. "All parties agreed during the Gulf War that we need a two-thirds majority independent of any constitutional question, but for political reasons, to have a real consensus in the country," said Karsten Voigt, a Social Democratic legislator on the defense committee.

Such a consensus will come slowly, but Mr. Voight says he believes it will develop.

"This is a very difficult debate." be said. "We Germans had learned never to use military force again. And we had learned never to do anything again that could threaten the Jews. So in the Gulf War, we in the German left faced a terrible conflict. Our views are changing. We already have a new, far more positive assessment of NATO, and there will be more change."

Some voices in both major parties say the debate over constitutional technicalities will eventually fade away, allowing more fundamental questions about Germany's not until 1994.

identity as a nation to take center

stage.
In fact, Germany has already expanded its military role. In the Gulf War, German minesweepers were deployed in the Mediterranean —a move outside NATO territory that was justified as a bumanitarian defense of Israel. Then, after the war, German troops participated in the effort to help Kurds in Iraq and Iran - also outside NATO territo-

These actions have been carried out with little publicity, both be-cause of fears that other countries might perceive a more assertive Germany and because of concern that the German public, raised on the belief that their country must never again display aggression,

would object.
The Social Democratic objections to the Kohl proposals stem from the belief that because of the country's Nazi legacy, Germans must "distinguish ourselves from other nations by participating in military matters in a different

way," Mr. Voigt said,
"That means," he said, "integrat ing what we do in the UN and turning away from the traditional British or French concept of projecting power in the national inter-

Mr. Voigt said the German pub-lic was gradually accepting a great-er role for the Bundeswehr. "But I would be very nervous if the public mood changed as fast as some of our allies want it to," he said,

Mr. Voigt predicted that Germany would change its constitution to reflect its new role, but probably



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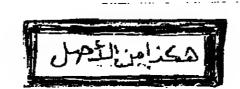
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CAPITAL MARKETS

OECD Sees Ample Funds Available for Borrowers

By Carl Gewirtz

ARIS - Despite official hand-wringing about a looming global shortage of savings, there are no signs that a crunch is imminent. The availability of investible funds remain ample on a global basis," the OECD reports in its Financial Market Trends, to be officially released on Monday. Citing favorable technical factors, it sees the international capital markets in a renewed phase of expansion and poised to top last

year's record amount of financing.

The survey, published three times a year, notes that slowing inflation projected throughout the industrialized world should "provide scope for a welcome, further downward movement in interest rates" which "is

Asset managers

seeking currency

diversification will

aid international

markets.

bound to have a major impact on the volume of international business, especially if it is ac-companied by evidence of a return to the path of noninfla-tionary growth."

The international market will be especially well placed to benefit from the favorable economic trends because of the stepped-up pace of currency diversification now favored by

portfolio managers. "The process of assets diversification continues unabated and may indeed intensify further as several 'emerging' segments of the Eurobond market have reached a critical size that justifies a heavier weighting in institutional investors' portfolios," the report says.

The report notes that the volume of issues denominated in European currency units last year rose 80 percent, propelling the Ecn to the third-largest sector of the market - behind the U.S. dollar and the yen - with a market share of 11 percent. Activity in French franc, Italian lira, Dutch guilder and Spanish peseta bonds recorded growth rates largely in excess of 50 percent while volume in Canadian dollar bonds more than tripled.

These gains were made at the expense of the U.S. dollar, whose market share slipped to 29 percent from 33 percent a year earlier and 46 percent in 1989, as well as the Deutsche mark (down to 7.1 from 8.3 percent in 1990) and the Swiss franc (down to 7.3 from

SURVEY of 500 of the largest institutions in Europe and the Middle East, released last week by Greenwich, Associates, showed that the proportion of institutions investing in peseta bonds rose to 56 percent from 34 percent and those buying Italian hra bonds rose to 49 percent from 32

So far this year, 4.5 trillion lire of Italian bonds have been offered in the international market, compared with 11 trillion for all of last year. Last week's volume alone totaled 1.3 trillion lire with issues from Asea Brown Boveri SA, Compagnie Bancaire, Crediop and Osterreichische Kontrollbank AG, leaving bankers complaining that supply is outpacing demand.

Another important element likely to fuel activity in the international market this year is the massive volume of cash flowing into it from redemptions of maturing Eurobonds.

The OECD estimates capital repayments this year will total \$170 billion. To illustrate how mammoth that figure is, the annual volume of new Eurobonds only four years ago totaled

Last year, international bond issues — including external bonds launched in domestic markets — totaled \$298 billion. In the more narrowly defined Eurobond market, volume last year set a record at \$248.5 billion.

The redemption payments are a source of liquidity that needs to be reinvested. Experience shows "that a significant portion of S 13 TIKELY to DE markets," the report states.

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On the demand side for funds, the report sees "significant potential for expansion" in issuing activity from borrowers outside the 24 developed countries that comprise the OECD.

"In light of the vast financing needs of many of these joutside areal countries, a successful re-entry into the international securities markets could be a development of paramount importance ... not only for the borrowers themselves but for the structure of the market as well."

The report notes that OECD governments that previously borrowed in the international market are limiting net direct recourse to foreign arenas because domestic securities markets "have made major advances in terms of efficiency and absorptive capacity, and are now in a position to compete on a much better footing with the Euromarkets."

Bonds from Latin American and Asian issuers last year totaled \$8.3 billion, up from \$4.5 billion in 1990, and total international borrowings including bank loans by all developing countries nearly doubled, to \$41.6 billion.

Eastern Europe, however, was virtually shut out of the syndi-See CAPITAL, Page 9

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Stock I United State DJ Indias. DJ Trans. S & P 100 S & P 500 S & P Ind	3,280,19 204,24 1,464,93 385,82 411,44 489,86	Feb. 14 Chree 3,245.98 + 1.05 % 207.81 1.72 % 1,404.20 + 4.32 % 384.27 + 94.40 % 412.48 0.25 % 471.00 0.23 %	Federal funds rate James Discount Call maney	Feb. 21 39/2 69/2 39/2 5 9/16 5 7/16	Feb. 14 3½ 6½ 3% 4½ 5 11/76 5 3/16
NYSE CO British FTSE 160 FT 30 Japan Nilderi 225 San Germany DAX	227.46 2,542.30 1,662.90 21,292.	25.13-90 + 1.13 % 1.549-30 + 1.72 % 20.884 + 1.95 % 1.674-48 + 2.45 %	3-month Interbank Germany Lombard Coll money 3-month Interbank Britain Bank base rate Coll money	974 9.55 9.60 1072	924 9.60 9.60 1012 10 11/16
Hone Kone Hone Sene World ASCIP	4,734.47 - 509.60	4,772.12 0,75% 518.10 1,64%	3-menth interbank Gold Feb. 2	10 5/16 1 Feb. 14 354,19	10 7/16 C2/99 0.71 %

U.S. Delay Perils Russian Aid, IMF Officials Say

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - A delay by the United States in approving a large funding in-trease for the International Monetary Fund motivated in part by election-year politics
is threatening to upset the West's efforts
toprovide billions of dollars in aid to Russia and other former Soviet republics, IMF offi-

The United States had promised other IMF members that it would approve a new \$12 billion contribution to the lending agency sometime in 1991, but its failure to do so has stalled plans to increase overall funding by \$60 billion and thus threatened plans to grant aid to the republics.

Bush administration officials say they have urged Congress to approve the \$12 billion in funding, although members of Congress say the administration's pleas have been neither loud nor persistent

Democrats in Congress say they are leary

a desire by the White House and Congress not to offend the American electorate by voting billions of dollars more in foreign aid

when the economy is in recession.
Officials of Russia and the other republics have appealed repeatedly for help from in-ternational agencies and the industrialized nations for their economy

lMF officials and aid experts say that unless the additional funding is approved soon, the lMF and other agencies could face serious problems in planning a comprehensive aid program and providing the tens of billions of dollars in aid that the republics

say they desperately need.

Russia and several other republics have requested IMF membership in the expectation that they will get aid when they become

members, which is expected in late April. There is an undercurrent of distress

of approving the move unless the White about America's leadership on this," said one IMF official. "Our resources will be officials of the IMF attribute the delay to year when the demand for financing by Russia and the republics hits the system.

IMF officials say they have about \$15 billion available fur loans to nations in need. Russia alone is seeking about \$6 billion for a search institute.

fund to stabilize the ruble and \$12 billion to

Testifying before help it finance crucial imports.

Some economists say Ukraine and other republics will be seeking at least \$10 billion more in aid. Many Western officials now say the increase in funding, which was planned in 1990, is inadequate because it was planned before the Soviet Union collapsed and the republics turned to the West for aid.

Members of Congress and many economists say that after President George Bush's weak victory in the New Hampshire primary, it is less likely that the administration will push hard for the funding increase, especially since many polls show that Americans

attention to foreign affairs.
"Unless the White House is prepared to

put a lot of effort into it, it's not going to sail through Congress," said John Williamson, a senior fellow with the Institute for Interna-tional Economics, a Washington policy-re-

Testifying before a House subcommittee on Feb. 5, the undersecretary of the Treasury for international affairs, David C. Mulford, said of the IMF funding increase that "at some time, there will have to be a big push to get it done." But he said it was "very difficult" to say when that might be.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has expressed support for the funding increase, and Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady is expected to speak soon in its behalf.

A Bush administration official said: "The administration still wants it passed, and

See IMF, Page 9

Apple Blossoms in Japan

By Steven Brull

International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Accepted wisdom
has it that penetrating Japanese
markets is exceedingly difficult
at best, and all but impossible in
computers, cars and other industries targeted as strategic by Jap-

anese government and industry.
Until a few years ago, Apple
Computer Inc. seemed to prove
the point. Despite having a big slice of the computer market in the rest of the world with a line of easy-to-use computers. Ap-ple's market share in Japan was

Apple faced a host of barriers. Exorbitant land costs made opening retail outlets difficult; the thousands of Chinese ideograms used in Japanese writing forced it to invest in costly hardware and software; and a domestic personal computer market dominated by NEC Corp., with its proprietary operating system, made Apple an outsider. Not surprisingly, most Japanese consumers thought buying an Apple was a rotten idea.

These days, however, Japan is Apple's fastest-growing market. It is even taking market share from Japanese companies: While Japanese computer makers suffered an imprecedented 29 percent decline in domestic shipments between October and December, Apple said its unit sales jumped more

And though Apple's market share in Japan remains small, about 5 percent, the fact that more than 120,000 Japanese last week slogged more than an hour out of Tokyo and paid to see Apple's MacWorld exhibition suggests its

Aggressive salesmanship and a Japanese management team have helped the computer maker break into the market.

products are beginning to create the sort of enthusiasm here that generated success elsewhere. "We've learned from our mistakes in the past," John Sculley,

Apple's chairman, recently ex-

Although Apole set up a Japa-nese subsidiary in 1983, sales were slack until 1989, when American managers were dumped in favor-of a Japanese team led by a former Toshiba Corp. executive. Another key was a heavy investment to create Kanji Talk, a Japaneselanguage operating system.

Recently, Apple has taken a more aggressive marketing ap-proach, expanding a network of distributors and dealers and pro-moting a youthful image by sponsoring events such as last year's Japanese tour by Janet Jackson, the singer. Apple now claims awareness of its brand is second only to NEC. Perhaps most importantly. Apple, as elsewhere, has slashed prices to buy market share. This strategy has helped it garner the critical mass needed to entice Japanese software developers to write programs for Apple that ultimately give its computers value.

Ironically, Apple's greatest strength is in desk-top publishing and graphics, areas where the ability to manipulate images and ideograms is what counts. Nizam Hamid, technology analyst at UBS Philips & Drew, reckoned Apple's applications software offerings in these areas now surpass those of NEC, "It's like the early days for Apple in the States," he said, "Desk-top publishing is getting the market go-

Apple sees the Japanese market continuing to ripen. In the year to last September, Apple's sales soared 39 percent, to about \$400 million, as shipments more than doubled, to 120,000 units. This year Apple expects to sell

See APPLE, Page 9

A U.K. Financial Quiz Leaves Faces in the Red

International Herald Tribune LONDON --- A survey for release Monday reveals that sheer financial ignorance among British executives may play a surprisingly large role in the spiraling number of corporate bankruptcies. For executives these findings likely will merely add insult to the injury caused by the rising tide

of business failures in recent months.

Asked, for instance, if high levels of "gearing" would hurt a company facing declining profits, only 43 percent of the surveyed 120 managers scattered among Britam's top 1,000 companies said 'yes." Fully 41 percent said they weren't sure, and 17 percent ignominiously confessed that they thought a high level of gearing, or a high level of corporate borrowing, to be a good thing in such circumstances.

"I think people had heard the word 'gearing' but they had never found out what it meant," said Edward Cooke of KPMG Consulting. Even more surprising, 35 percent of the managers who were surveyed by KPMG said they would look to a company's profit and loss account

for a reading on its worth. "There are only two important accounting statements, the profit and loss, and the balance sheet, and more than one out of three manage

clearly don't understand the difference," said Mr. Cooke. What is more, 30 percent of those surveyed said that depreciation is a significant drain on most companies' cash positions, when in fact it has no such impact whatsoever. Depreciation is an accounting concept to recognize the decline in value of equipment over time, explained David Webb of KPMG. The cash drain comes when the equipment is pur-

For those like Mr. Cooke and Mr. Webb who work for the consulting arm of one of the world's largest accounting firms — KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock — these errors verge on the painfully offensive. "It helps to explain why so many companies are going bust," said Mr. Cooke,

On the other hand, at the reception desk in the marble-clad lobby of KPMG's London office block, instead of handing out calendars they hand out laminated wallet sized cards that show corporate tax rates on one side and personal tax rates on the other. Clearly not everyone is going

See QUIZ, Page 9

Waigel **Asks EMU** Vote Curb

German Minister Says Convergence

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BONN — Theo Waigel, the German finance minister, said Sunday that the full European Parliament should not be allowed to have a say on a European monetary union until all European Community countries qualify for membership in such a grouping.

"It would be impossible if countries with a 15 percent or 20 percent inflation rate would have the same nights to speak as those that meet the price stability criteria" Mr. Waigel said in a German radio interview which seemed aimed at calming German fears about giving up the Deutsche mark for a single European currency.

A poll last week showed a majority of Germans oppose a single EC currency that would replace the mark. And on Sunday, Otto Lambedoff, the chairman of the Free Democratic Party, the liberal junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition, warned there was still too much public skepticism among Germans about giving up their stable currency.

But Mr. Waigel, a member of the Christian Social Union, told Hesse state radio the EC's planned EMU would be fully compatible with the current German monetary system, only "more strict and more stability-oriented." His comments came at a time when Germany is lobbying to have the future European central bank sited in Frankfurt.

EC leaders agreed at a summit in the Dutch town of Maastricht in December to set a timetable for introducing EMU with a single currency, managed by an independent central bank. The Maastricht agreement requires ratification by the EC members.

EC leaders are to decide which economies are strong enough to join EMU when it is first introduced. Others would follow later once they met strict economic criteria. Mr. Waigel said he did not think all 12 EC members would comply with the standards by the end of the century.

Asia-Pacific Skies: Busiest by 2010?

Potential Is Seen, but So Is a Cloud

By Michael Richardson ational Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — A study by in-ternational airlines says that dy-namic economies of Asia and the Pacific could generate more than half the world's scheduled passenger traffic by the year 2010, up from just over 31 percent in 1990 when Europe and North America

However, speakers at an aviation conference warned Sunday that this growth would not be achieved miess urgent measures were taken to alleviate airport and airspace congestion in the Asia-Pacific re-

John Meredith, senior director of an infrastructure action group set up by the International Air Transport Association, or IATA, said that nearly half the major airports in the region might have to turn flights away by 1995 unless substantial improvements are made. The association undertook the

study of passenger-traffic growth prospects in Asia and the western Pacific in cooperation with the Orient Airlines' Association and the Pacific Asia Travel Association. Following increasing pressure from airlines, transportation minis-

ters from Asia-Pacific nations are expected to meet for the first time later this year, although a date and venue have yet to be announced. Günter O. Eser, IATA's director-general, said that the meeting

nationally coordinated strategy for addressing the full range of congestion issues. Mr. Meredith warned that the passenger growth potential of the Asia-Pacific region shown by the recently completed study "will not be achieved unless we remove the

infrastructure constraints which

should "agree on a common, inter-

are already causing major difficul-ties in many areas." The study shows that the number of passengers on scheduled international flights to, from and within the region will reach 375 million in the year 2010.

This is a more than fourfold increase over the 87.3 million Asia-Pacific passengers in 1990.

According to the study, there will be 262 million airline passengers traveling within the region by 2010, nearly 150 million of them going to and from Japan,

Other major regional travel mar-kets in 2010 will be Hong Kong (58 million passengers), Singapore (nearly 58 million), Thailand (55 million), Taiwan (45 million), Hawaii (39 million) and Australia (35 million). Governments have committed more than \$30 billion to enlarge airport capacity in the Asia-Pacific region by the end of the decade. Much of the spending is in Japan. However, airlines are concerned that growth in passenger traffic over the next few years will overwhehn sirport and air traffic con-trol capabilities before they can be

Lim Hock San, Singapore's director-general of civil aviation, said that removing "choke points" in the Asia-Pacific air transport system would require international effort and coordination.

Problem airports in the region include Tokyn's Nanta Airport, Hong Kong, Sydney and Bangkok. While \$11.7 billion is being spent to build a large new airport at Kan-sai, near Osaka in Japan, it will not be able to operate around-the-

clock when it opens in 1993. Under Japanese safety regulations, there must be an alternative airport offering 24-hour facilities in case of bad weather over Osaka. Because of noise and environmental rules in Japan, no such alterna-

Mr. Meredith said that to overcome congestion, surports should increase efficiency by using advanced computer technology.

For example, he said that automated passenger handling with ma-chine-readable passports and visas would speed up immigration

Cheong Choong Kong, managing director of Singapore Airlines Ltd., said that to ease congestion and meet passenger demand, more entry points into countries of the region should be opened up by allowing international airlines to land at airports away from the capital city.

"Upgrading secondary gateways and linking them directly to other points in the region is vital if we are to diversify and develop the intra-Asia-Pacific market," he said.

Many airline trunk routes in East Asia, and flight paths between Asia and Europe and across the North Pacific, are already congested.

Guntis Berzins, general manager of the aeronautical services division of Immarsat, said that use of recently introduced satellite technology for aircraft communication and navigation would help speed the flow of planes in the air in Asia and the Pacific.

Inmarsat which has its headquarters in London, is an intergovernmental mobile communications agency linking 64 countries. It operates three satellites, two of them serving the Indian and Pacific Ocean regions.

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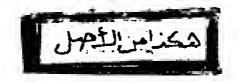


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(Continued on next page)

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New International Bond Issues Compiled by Laurence Desvilet Terms Floating Rate Notes Alisa Number 1 1997 1.10 100 Over 6-month Libor, Noncollable, Fees 1%, Denominate \$100,000, [Nomura Int¹].] Mitsui Taiyo Kabe 2002 1/2 interest will be 1/2 over 6-month Libor until 1995 and p fixed 1 Bank Canada 999% thereafter, Callable or par in 1995, Fees 2% Denomina-tions \$250,000. (Mitsui Taiyo Kobe Int 1.) Guaranteed Export 1995 14 100 Mared at 99%. Below 6-month Liber. Noncellable. Fees 25%. Denominations £10,000. (UBS—Phillips & Draw Secu-Finance Corp. Fixed-Coupons **Argenting Bonex Trust** 1999 81/2 91.45 Semiconnucily. Sinking fund to start in Dec. 1992. Fees 144%. (Merrill Lynch Int'L) Banco Frances e \$100 1994 11 Semiannually. Nanazliable. Fees 1½%. Increased from \$90 nillion. (Credit Lyannais Euro-Securities.) 1995 814 99.804 le. Fees 11/1%. Denominations \$10,000. (Chase Inent Bonk.) Bariven \$200 2002 10% 99.917 Noncollable. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000. [Chase Invest-*Creditorstalt \$100 1996 634 101 Reoffered at 99.50. Noncollable, Fises 1.70%, \$50 million issued now and balance reserved for a 3-month top. (Creditantial Bankverein.) 'European Investr \$500 1999 71/s 99,786 99,55 Noncollable, Fees not disclosed. (Credit Suisse First Boston.) Bank MBL Finance \$40 2002 7% Collable at par from 1997. Fees 2%. Denominations \$10,000. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'L.) ·(Curação) MBL Finance \$40 2007 814 Callable at par from 1997. Fees 24/%, Denominations \$10,000. (Mitsubishi Finance Int'l.) (Curocao) Victorion Public 2002 9914 Noncollable. Fees 0.40%. (Margan Stanley Int'l.) Financing Authorities Landwirtschaftliche DM 100 2000 Interest will be a fixed 10% until 1993 and 14% less 6-month Rentenbank Total 2002 814 plable. Fees 29%, locreased from 200 million marks Sun Alliance Group 99.70 Noncallable. Fees 0.375%, (5.G. Warburg Securities.) **Aerospatiale** FF 1,000 1994 9% 100% 100.08 Reoffered at 99.90. Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Crédit Lyannois.) Crédit National 2003 8,40 Noncollable. Coupon payments may be reinvested in additional bands. Fees 0.35%. Denominations 100,000 francs. ABB Int'l Finance m. 150,000 1999 11.65 101.70 99.82 Noncollable. Fees 1%%. (Istituto Boncario San Paolo di Tori-Compagnie Bancaire III. 150,000 1997 11.80 101.70 99.80 Noncollable. Fees 17/%. (Banco di Roma.) -Crediop III. 500,000 2002 10.65 101.60 99.72 Noncollable. Fees 1%%, (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Tori--Oesterreichische m.500,000 2002 zero 35.95 34.77 Reoffered at 34.90, Yield 11.10%. Noncollable, Proceeds 172.3 billion line. Fees 14%. (Paribos Capital Markets Group.) Kontrollbank Crédit Foncier de ECU 1,000 2004 834 Reoffered of 96.70, Noncolloble, Fees 2%, Increosed from 750 million East, (Paribos Capital Markets Group.) 100.35 france ECU 490 8% 100.65 100.60 1997 Noncollable, Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 740 million Ecus, Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.) European Investment ECU 100 8.80 100 "Bank General Electric 1994 914 101,075 Reoffered at 100,10. Noncollable. Fees 13/%, (UBS---Phillips & Capital Corp. Nacional Financiera 99.38 Reoffered at 99%, Noncollable, Fees 1 %%. (Swiss Bank Corp.) 1997 1014 10014 Prudential Funding Reoffered at 99.15. Noncollable, Fees 1%%, Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to C\$250 million. (UBS—Phillips & Drew Securities.) 100,55 APPLE: Computer Firm Makes Inroads in Japan -Nationale-1997 10 101.30 Noncollables, Fees 2%, [Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.] Nederlander Australia Shell Australia 1997 101/4 1013/4 99.63 Noncollable, Fees 2%, (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.) 200,000 units, mostly three low- try," said David C. Nagel, an Apple priced models. By middecade, the company aims to double its Japa-101.85 99.80 Noncollable. Fungible with outstanding issue, Aus\$200 million, Fees 256%, [Hambros Bank.] State Bank of South 2002 11 Australia nese market share to 10 percent Aus\$ 100 . 1999. 101/2 . 101.95 99.95 Noncollable, Fees 2%, # (ambros Bank.) Western Australia and tack up gross sales of \$1 bil-Treosury lion. Japan would then be contrib-Telecom of New uting 10 percent of Apple's world-Noncelloble, Fees 299%, Increased from NZ\$60 million, (Hombros Bank.) Zealand Finance Y 10,000 1997 6 101,325 American companies in the person- perform a more limited range of Netherlands al computer field. Spain Y 125,000 2002 5¾ 99.20 Noncollable, Fees 0.325%, (Nomera Int'1) nates the Japanese market for un-Equity-Linked croprocessors, the brains of person- tronic books, multimedia players, 100.38 Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable Sumitomo Cement \$150 1996 3 100 al computers. And International note takers, communications de-Business Machines Corp.'s Japa-vices, and so on. They will become into company's shares at an expected 29% president. Fees 2%%. Terms to be set Feb. 25. [Namura Int'L] nese unit has been loosening NEC's possible with advances in memory Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 573 yen per share and at 129,20 yen per dollar. Fees 214%, (Daiwa Europe.) \$170 1996 3 Sumitomo Heavy stranglehold on the market by lead. Chips, batteries, flat panel displays ing a consortium of Japanese com- and other components, and with Industries

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Recovery Fears Gnaw at Treasuries

. Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - The specter of an expanding money supply and economic recovery has turned its

face to an unappreciative U.S. U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

bond market, which stumbled last week and faces further pressure from fears that inflation may not be dead after all.

"The bond market senses recovery and fears that a clash of private and public credit demands will drive rates higher," said Charles I. Clough, chief investment strategist of Merrill Lynch & Co. "Those con-cerns are exaggerated," he added. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond lost about half a point, ending percent to 6.5 percent target range.

up from 7.90 percent a week earlier. money market accounts.

"Participants flinched at the prospect of more monetary stimulus just as the debate over a fiscal stimulus package heats up in Congress," said Trude Latimer, market strategist at Josephthal Lyon & Ross. "The market was spooked by the inflationary consequences down the road."

The Federal Reserve Board said the M2 measure of the money supply expanded \$9.5 billion in the week ended Feb. 10. The aggregate now is growing at a 5.5 percent 1991 fourth-quarter base, well seeds for a slower economy in the above the midpoint of the Fed's 2.5 months ahead."

the week at 100 20/32. The fall in M2 measures cash, checking deposprice raised its yield to 7.95 percent, its, and money in savings and bank

"It has taken a number of weeks, but the implications of the steady pickup in the money supply is sinking in,"one government securities

While anticipation of a recovery is partly responsible for the rise in interest rates that has taken place since mid-January, "it looks like we have reached yield levels that eclipse the underlying economic fundamen-tals, and could hurt the economy. said William V. Sullivan Jr., scnior vice president of Dean Witter Reynannual rate measured from the olds Inc. "We could be sowing the (UPI, NYT, Reuters)

CAPITAL: Plenty of Money Available for Investment

(Continued from first finance page) cated loan market, with only two new loans totaling \$145 million, and bond issues of \$1.5 billion were virtually unchanged from the previous year.

While the bank credit market contracted 9 percent, the mediumterm note sector, which offers a wide range of formats, maturities and currencies, expanded sharply. New programs nearly tripled, to \$42 billion, and outstanding paper totaled \$145 billion, a rise of 30 percent from 1990.

There was an array of Latin debt sold on the Eurobond market last week. Bariven, a unit of the state oil SA, issued \$200 million of 10-year million Ecu bond launched late last reported.

bonds and \$200 million of threeyear notes. Banco Francès e Barsi-leiro, the Brazilian subsidiary of Credit Lyonnais, offered \$100 million of two-year notes, while Merill I such International repackAs in virtually all sectors of the rill Lynch International repackaged \$75 million floating-rate market, the supply of Ecu paper is outstripping demand as investors ernment as seven-year fixed rate

In the Ecu market, Mexico's Nacional Financiera SNC sold 100 year begins. million of five-year notes carrying a coupon of 10.25 percent.

paper yielding 10.5 percent.

year — raising the total outstand-ing to 740 million Ecu, large enough to be considered a benchmark issue. But by week's end not

hold back waiting to see how much higher interest rates back up before the anticipated decline later this

However, last week's jumbo offering from Spain of 125 billion yen of 10-year bonds was well received. The long awaited issue for the European Community, 490 million and offered at 99.20 to yield 27 Ecu, which will be lent to a number basis points over Japanese governof East European countries, was ment paper, the Spanish offering offered as an addition to a 250 was a huge success, underwriters

QUIZ: U.K. Executives Short on Some Fundamentals

(Continued from first finance page) to be as numerate as an accountant, although it can be tough to convince them of that.

"Managers think that production directors produce, salesmen sell and accountants know about accounting said Mr. Cooke. Especially in these difficult times, he rgues, that assumed degree of specialization, and conversely of igno-

Especially galling was the find-

propensity to err increased the ment longest could well be the least higher one rose in management, knowledgeable." Among senior managers, for instance, 42 percent erroneously looked to the profit and loss statement to determine a company's worth, while only 28 percent of middle managers committed the

dle managers the world over, Mr. cooke concluded, "This supports Cooke."

Market was and I must say I am supprised by how big it is," said Mr. Cooke.

ing that on several questions the the view that people in manage-

Damaging as results of the independently conducted survey may be for Britain's bedraggled basiness executives, for KPMG Consulting, which among other things offers training courses, the message is positively inspirational. "We ba-To the undoubted delight if not vindication of long-suffering mid-

U.S. Split Over Antitrust Action on Japan Firms

By Stuart Auerbach and Ann Devroy Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A plan by Attorney General William P. Barr to use U.S. antitrust laws against Japanese industrial cartels has run into strong opposition from influential parts of the Bush administration, including Vice President Dan Quayle, the State Department and President George Bush's chief trade adviser.

While registering their opposition, however, senior administration officials also expressed concern that by publicly announcing a major redefinition of U.S. anti-trust policy, Mr. Barr had made it politically difficult to reverse his decision.

To do so, they said, might make Mr. Bush vulnerable to charges that he is too soft on Japanese trade practices, as Democratic presidential contenders and a Republican challenger have asserted.

building within the administration, to

Mr. Barr unveiled his plan to use anti- trade representative, characterized the trust laws against Japanese corporate groups that restrict American imports in a television interview Friday. This caused opposition to the plan, which had been

come out in the open. There would have to be a government position on whether this is a policy the president wants to pursue," said the U.S. trade representative, Carla A. Hills. "There has to be an interagency review," she added. Administration officials said that Mrs. Hills's agency, the State Department and the vice president's office had informally voiced their objections to the Justice Department within the last two weeks. Mr. Quayle's office said the vice president would fight the proposal "to the end."

In an apparent effort to distance the White House from Mr. Barr's plan, Clay-

plan "as something coming out of Justice" rather than an administration policy. Nonetheless, Mr. Yeutter said the use of

antitrust laws against Japanese business practices would not violate Mr. Bush's often-repeated pledge that his administration would not become protectionist.
"I do not think a challenge of Japanese practices on legitimate antitrust grounds is

at all protectionist," he said. Although the Commerce Department has not made its position public, it strong-

ly supports Mr. Barr's plan. Despite the interagency dispute, the announcement of a new tougher attitude toward Japan on antitrust grounds is likely to escalate the already high level of trade tensions between the two countries.

The idea of challenging the close business relations Japanese companies have ton K. Yeutter, the counselor to the president for domestic policy and a former U.S. with each other, known as keiretsu, has dent for domestic policy and a former U.S.

officials. Last winter, James F, Rill, the head of the Justice Department's antitrust division, publicly stated that U.S. antitrust laws could be used to break up these ties.

Minneapolis-based Honeywell Inc. recently won a \$96 million patent piracy case against a Japanese company, Minolta Camera Co., in U.S. District Court in Newark. Attorneys said Minolta could not avoid the civil complaint because it has economic interests in the United States, and that Honeywell could act to block Minolta cameras from being sold in the United States if Minolta refused to coopcrate in the lawspit.

Legal experts said a similar approach could be used by the Justice Department to force Japanese companies to cooperate in an antitrust complaint, although the fact that the case was being brought by the U.S. government instead of a company would likely mean the Japanese government would play some role.

DOLLAR: Poised to Add to Gains IMF: U.S. Delay Threatens Aid for Ex-Soviet Republics

(Continued from page 1)

mind is to give the benefit of doubt to the U.S. recovery being under way," said George Magnus of S.G. Warburg & Co. in London. Conviction that the dollar is on

an uptrend was reinforced when the currency surged past 1.6350 DM and 127 yen, the levels that had served to cap the dollar. The dollar ended the week at 1.6561 DM and 128.95 ven.

But Avinash Persaud, currency economist at UBS Phillips & Drew in London, said the "principal obstacle" to a sustained rise in the dollar was "the threat of interven-

The Bank of Japan intervened twice last week with help from the Fed, but their selling of dollars for yen failed to stop its advance because the market is convinced that it is only a matter of time until the Japanese central bank is obliged to lower its interest rates.

Mr. Persaud said he saw the dollar advancing to 1.68 DM and 132 yen, possibly this week

Intel Corp., for example, domi-

Mr. Sculley said Tokyo's deci-

sector computer procurement to

foreign suppliers, a concession

wrung during the recent visit of

mputer market, he said, but only

0.4 percent in the government sec-

market for hawking computers, as

dominate consumer electronics.

Apple reckons that these compa-

to create a new class of user-friend-

This is part of what Apple meant

when it announced last month that

it intended to enter the consumer

"We think that by working in

MUTUAL FUNDS

various sorts of partnerships we'll

(Continued)

ple stronghold.

electronics field.

Von Eck: GidRs p 327 415 Iniliav 1839 1191 Widla p 1834 1834 WidTr p 1442 1551

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President George Bush, was "po-tentially very important."

really started to lock in the exchange rate on their accounts receivable, and he estimated that they would become big sellers once the dollar cleared 1.70 DM.

The dollar's capacity to advance depends on the assumption that a U.S. recovery is under way and that a firming of rates - or a sharp narrowing of interest rate differentials -- is not far off.

But not all analysts concur. Mark Cliffe at Nomura Research Institute in London accepted the presumption that the recovery would gather speed, but he said, "It's difficult to see how this will significantly enhance the attractiveness of U.S. stocks and bonds."

ket is already discounting a vigor-ous recovery," he said, adding that short-term interest rates "are unlikely to rise as rapidly as the markets expect."

At current values "the stock mar-

Although the currency market last week exhibited a strong conviction about U.S. growth, the major unsettled issue, said Steven Blitz at Simon Crane, an adviser to bank Offit Bank in New York, "is whethtraders based ontside London, er the U.S. recovery is sufficiently warned that at 1.675 DM, the dol-lar faces an important burdle, but rope from falling into recession that if it climbs above, the way is in which case the Bundesbank open for an advance to the mid-might not have to relax its credit policy - or whether the weakness But a Frankfurt banker noted in those economies prevents the that German exporters had not U.S. recovery from taking off,"

vice president who oversees the

company's push into consumer electronics. The next step is to

develop new functions based on digital technology."

Apple envisions a host of new

toys, dubbed PDAs, for personal

tasks. Hand-held and connected

with the outside world via cellular

dnbbed the "Pocket Mac." a prod-

uct that could be its first consumer

relationship with Sony, which has

been making Apple's popular Powerbook line of notebook com-

puters. Late last year, Sony, along

small Apple affiliate in California,

General Magic. The company is

sized PDA that will merge a cellu-

Japan's consumer electronics in-

use any ideas from Apple that will belp it find the next hit product it

But, industry analysts said, even

goal of becoming a technology sup-

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17.96 18.07 25 GvB 9.02 9.02 1

video and audio.

by digital technology.

(Continued from first finance page) help to create new types of indus-

Apple's success in Japan is re- digital assistants, that will be easier

panies in supporting a new stan- the leap in functionality afforded

Still, few American executives But if Japan needs Apple, Apple said they thought Japan's personal certainly needs Japan. It has long

computer playing field was perfect- been dependent on Japanese comly level. They said pressure from Washington to buy U.S. micro-chips and to open bidding to for-

eign concerns has been indispensi- manufacture a new computer

sion last month to open its public-sector computer procurement to Apple has a longer and closer

Foreign suppliers hold about 40 with Motorola Inc., also reportedly percent of Japan's private-sector bought about a 5 percent stake in a

tor, which includes schools, an Ap- thought to be designing a pocket-

Long-term, though, Japan is sig- lar phone with a multimedia com-

nificant to Apple not so much as a puter capable of handling text,

it is as the home of Sony Corp.

Japan's consumer electronics inMatsushita Electric Industrial Co.

Japan's consumer electronics industry, in one of its worst slumps in

and other Japanese companies that recent memory, is no doubt keen to

but manayars said, even by products using digital technolif Apple succeeds in its long-term

nies need its expertise in software so desperately needs.

(Continued from first finance page) wants it passed as soon as it can be. But it is clear that in an election

Under IMF rules, the additional \$60 billion in funding will not take effect unless countries with 85 percent of the votes approve their con-

Since the United States has 19 percent of the votes, its failure to approve its one-time \$12 billion funding increase has blocked the

overall increase. The current Amer-

ican stake in the IMF is almost \$24 billion ont of a total of \$120 billion. In June 1990, IMF members agreed in principle to raise the group's total funding to \$180 bil-lion from \$120 billion, but that agreement was contingent upon most members approving their por-tion of the overall increase.

The IMF could allow the funding increase to take effect after June 30, with Washington's approval but not its participation, so long as members with 70 percent of the votes approve their contribu-

According to IMF officials, 110 nations, accounting for more than 70 percent of the votes, have already approved their contribu-

But IMF officials say that the

plier to Japan's consumer electron-

ics giants, it risks throwing out the

baby with the bathwater by surren-

dering its core technologies to Jap-

anese corporations with deeper

pockets and superior manufactur-

7.85 7.28 6.18 10.62 9.60 11.70 9.57 6.65 8.44 9.35 9.84 5.68 5.71

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17,219,10 31,312,90 48,746,59 72,845,40

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480 %

178%

Feb. 21

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Euromarts

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U.S. S. 5 to 7 yrs U.S. S. less from 5 yrs

ECU. 8 yrs & over

ECU, 5 yrs 2 over ECU, 5 to 7 yrs Can. 4 less than 5 yrs Aut. 5 less than 5 yrs M.Z. 5, less than 5 yrs Yes, less than 8 yrs

Weekly Sales

Primary Market

Libor Rates

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reviers.

U.S. Treasury Bonds

U.S. Consumer Rates

Home Martagee, FNLB overage 8.02 %

Source : New York Times Service, UPI.

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Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs French francs, less than 5 yrs Ital, lire, less than 5 yrs

Donish kroog, less than 5 yrs

bers are reluctant to see the funding assurances that the former Soviet republic is now prepared to accept increase go through without Washits share of Soviet debts, The New York Times reported from Toronyear, this sort of issue is a lot more to, quoting Canadian government officials.

U.S. officials say they are averse to a capital increase without Washington joining in because that would reduce Washington's portion of the total funding as well as reducing its voting power at the fund to 14 percent from about 19

This would mean that the United States would lose its veto over IMF policy decisions because IMF rules require 85 percent support for any

important actions. Canada Extends Credit

Group of Seven. It weakens a common front on Soviet debt repayment that has been maintained by the leading industrial nations. There has been no public reaction, however, by other G-7 members to the Canadian de-

The action, opening a \$44 mil-

lion credit line to the Kiev govern-

ment for the purchase of Canadian

goods, was taken without coordina-

ion with other members of the

Canada has become the first cision. A U.S. Treasury spokesman in Washington declined to comof credit to Ukraine, after receiving ment on it.

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Feb. 21.

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7,353,460,000 6,254,520,000

NYSE Diaries **AMEX Diaries**

CORTEXA INTERNATIONAL

L'actif net du Fonds Commun de Placement "Cortexa International" étant tombé en-dessous du quan du minimum légal, les Actionnaires de Conexa Gestion S. A. ont décide lors de l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire du 23 décembre 1991, de commun accord avec la Banque Dépositaire, et en conformité avec les dispositions de la los, de mettre fin aux opérations du Fonds et de procéder à sa liquidation. Dans l'intérêt des porteurs de parts restants et afin de réduire les frats, les Actionnaires de Cortexa Gestion S.A. ont finalement décidé de mettre le Fonds "Cortexa International" en liquidation sans procéder à l'apport des actifs du Fonds à la Sicav Parvest comme cela avail été initialement prévu (avis publié le 22

Conformément à l'Article 8 du Règlement de Gestion, l'émission et le rembourse-ment des parts ainsi que la Valeur Nette d'Inventaire sont arrêtés à partir de cette date. La Société de Gestion, en tant que liquidateur du Fonds, a nommé Coopers & Lybrand S.C. pour l'assister dans sa fonction de liquidateur.

Il est préva de rembourser aux porteurs de parts, la valeur nette de liquidation telle que déterminée par la Société de Gestion à la clôture de la période de tiquidation. Les parts devront être présentées à l'Agent Payeur, 8 anque Paribes Luxembourg. Les sommes qui n'autont pas été distribuées lors de la ciôture des opérations de liquidation seront déposées à la "Caisse des Consignations" à Luxembourg au profit des ayants droit. Luxembourg, le 23 décembre 1991

Business Week

This week's topics:

O The Dazzling World of U.S. Biotech

O Bush: Kinder, Gentler No More

O Tsongasnomics Is Tough Medicine

O Rubie's Up, There's Food In Moscow

O Japan Goes For Fat Profits

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DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

The undersigned announces that as from March 4, 1992 at Kas-Associatie N.V. Werld Funds:
Wishir Funds:
Spoistratt 172, Amsterdam, div. cpn. nº.
So of the CDR's American Expess
Company, each repr. 5 shares will be psyable with Dfls. 1,92 net. (div. per rec. date 03.01.92; gross \$0.25 p.sh.)
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Wishir Funds:
Spoistratt 172, Amsterdam, div. cpn. nº.
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Company, each repr. 5 shares will be psyable with Dfls. 1,92 net. (div. per date 03.01.92; gross \$0.25 p.sh.)
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Company, each repr. 5 shares will be psyable with Dfls. 1,92 net. (div. per date 03.01.92; gross \$0.25 p.sh.)
Wishir Funds:
Wishir Fu

after deduction or 1576 USA-tax = 80.1875 = Dils. 0.34. Div. cps. belonging to non-residents of The Netherlands will be paid after deduction of an additional 15% USA-tax (= \$0.1875 = Dils. 0.34) with Dils. 1.58 net.

Amsterdam, February 19, 1992.

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Total turnover for the week

Sales in Net 100s High Low Clase Ch's

stood at 352.99 million shares val-

698.83 million dollars.

Tokyo

Zurich

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WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

The CBS all-share index gained almost 1 percent, to close at 203.8 compared with 202.2 the previous Friday. Total volume declined to 9.45 billion guilders, from the prior week's 9.7 billion.

Frankfurt

The market moved moderately higher as the DAX spot trend index ended at 1,717.63 points, up 41.15 points from the previous Friday. The Commerzbank indicator closed at 1,973.10 points, up 30.1.

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 21.

Volume on the eight German ex-changes totaled 34.35 billion DM

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Milital estilless

an Opp

for the week, against 28.4 billion Milan the previous week.

Hong Kong
The Hang Seng index closed at 4,736.47 on Friday, down 35.85 points or 0.8 percent from the pre-

An average of 1.867 billion Hong About 30 million shares changed long dollars worth of shares hands daily, down from 33 million. Kong dollars worth of shares changed hands each day, down from the previous week's average of 2.47

The market made a modest gain as the MIB index ended at 1,047 points on Friday, up 0.96 percent ued at 825.02 million Singapore on the week.

Average daily volume was only 90 billion lire, down from 105 billion.

Paris

Traders said the Bourse spronted wings as the CAC-40 stock price index surged 5 percent on the week to close at 1,962.37 points. It is now up by 11.14 percent since the start of the year, they noted.

Singapore

The Straits Times industrial in-

all-Singapore index was up 1.56 points to 406.01 points.

Special to the Herald Tribune dollars against the prior week's PARIS — BSN SA says its offer 270.43 million units valued at for Exor SA provides a carrot and a notential stick to convince the Ag-

Source Perrier SA to Nestlé SA. Bargain-hunting in the last 30 minutes Friday lifted the Nikkei billion), for Perrier. The Agnellis average to a handsome advance for control just under half of Perrier The market's key barometer ended at 21,291.81 yen, up 407.95 yen or 1.95 percent from a week earlier.

The market enjoyed a good week, with the Swiss Performance Index ending at 1,133.76 points, up Exor shares they do not yet own. acquired only a year ago. They

Mr. Riboud said BSN's offer for

maintain their refusal to sell to the bid, a source in the BSN camp PARIS - BSN SA says its offer warned that the shareholding would be strong enough to create a "nightmare" for its Italian adver-

"It would be extremely difficult for them having to deal with such a strong hostile shareholder," the source said. "After six months, they

Mr. Riboud envisioned a settlement whereby control of Perrier would go to Nestlé and the remain-der of Exor's assets — Château Margeaux, one of top five Bor-deaux winemakers, and a portfolio of real estate holdings - would be retained by the Agnellis and the Mentzelopoulos family, Nestle has said it could accept IFINT as a minority shareholder in Perrier.

IFINT owns 26 percent of Exor - acquired last year from the Mentzelopoulos family, and it has an option on about 15 percent more. The Mentzelopoulos family also owns 15 directly in Exor. Much of the rest of the stock is held by Nestle's co-bidder, Banque Indosuez, plus Crédit Agricole and the Caisse des Depots - the state-

North American Trade Talks Stumble

NEW YORK (NYT) - The sixth major round of talks on a North American free-trade agreement ended last week in Dallas with no breakthroughs on the most politically controversial differences among negotiators, lengthening the odds against an agreement this year. U.S.

The biggest disputes among the United States, Canada and Mexico concern the energy, banking, automobile and textile industries.

The details of the negotiations are being closely guarded by the Bush administration, which is worried about political fallout in an election year, particularly the reaction to any agreement that would open U.S.

markets to Mexico, where industrial wages are as low as one-twentieth that of wages in the United States.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

record \$82.4 billion, the highest in the world, at the end of 1991, the Central Bank of China said Saturday. Central bank officials attributed the increase to the weakness of the

dollar against the Dentsche mark and the yen, of which Taiwan has large holdings, increased liquidation inflows, and the island's booming exports.

For the Record

European Community environment ministers backed proposals to speed the phase-out of chlorofmorocarbons and other chemicals that

BSN's 2-Track Strategy **Uses Carrot and Stick**

By Jacques Neher

nelli family of Italy to surrender BSN is allied with Nestle, which

has bid 13.3 billion francs (\$2.37 would have to give up." through stock owned by Exor and by allied companies. On Friday, BSN bid 6 billion francs for all of Exor. The 1,420 franc bid is higher than 1,320 francs that has been offered by the Agnellis to buy the

IFINT, an Agnelli investment company, could make a capital gain estimated at 350 million francs if it were to sell its holdings in Exor. have a great motivation to make peace," Autoine Riboud, chairman of BSN, said Saturday.

Exor, which directly owns 35 per-cent of Perner, was meant to "encircle" the Agnelli camp to force an amicable settlement.

Though BSN may not get more the Caisse des Depots — than a third of Exor, if the Agnellis owned savings institution.

Friday, Feb. 21. Option & price Calls Puts

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Jordan Forced to Raise Fuel Prices

AMMAN (Reuters) — Under pressure from the International Monotary Fund, Jordan took the politically unpopular move of increasing

retail petroleum prices on Sunday.

The cabinet decided Saturday to raise fuel oil and diesel fuel for the industrial sector by 40 percent, and super-grade gasoline by 11 percent. "We know it is a highly explosive move but we have no other choice," an official said, when asked if the government feared a replay of 1989 riots,

sparked by similar facel price rises.

The government agreed to lift fuel subsidies on Jan. 1 as part of an 18-month IMF program vital to rescheduling of about some of Jordan's \$7.2 billion of foreign debt, but the move was delayed several times, most

STAR Seen as Possible Orion Bidder

HONG KONG (Reuters) - STAR TV could be involved in a bid to buy Orion Pictures Corp., the Sunday Morning Post reported. The newspaper quoted analysts as saying Hutch Vision, jointly owned by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. and by its chairman, Li Ka-shing, could be behind a deal to reorganize Orion, which filed for U.S. bankruptcy

protection last year. Orion said earlier this month that it had approved a joint proposal by New Line Cinema Cosp. and Metromedia Co. to reorganize the studio by each investing \$12.5 million. The deal is contingent on bankruptcy court approval and Orion's ability to negotiate better offers. STAR, which recently launched a pan-Asian satellite service, may be part financing the deal in return for licensing Orion films, the paper said.

Murdoch Said to Think of News Bid

NEW YORK (Reuters) - Rupert Murdoch, former owner of the New York Post, is considering a bid for its alling rival, the Daily News, Newsweek magazine said Sunday, Mr. Murdoch was forced to sell the Post ago because of federal rules that prohibit ownership of a major newspaper and television station in the same market. Because his Fox network still owns a New York station, he would need a federal waiver to buy the News.

Weak Dollar Boosts Taiwan Reserves

TAIPEI (AFP) - Taiwan's foreign exchange reserves swelled to a

destroy the ozone layer. Environment Commissioner Carlo Ripa di Meana said all 12 ministers had backed his plan for a worldwide phaseout by the end of 1995.

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Amsterdam Even the disappointing 1991 carnings of Royal Datch, announced Thursday, did not keep the share market from rising last week, the brokerage Kempen & Co. said. vious week.

billion dollars.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Puts

Friday, Feb. 21.
Option & price Colts Puts 1295 16

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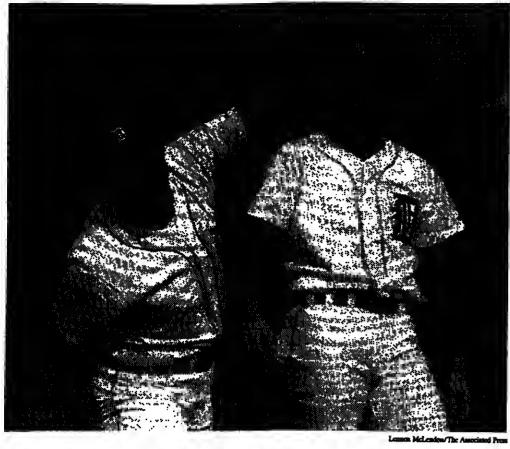
London

Large gains by leading stocks in the first half of the week were trimmed as hopes for a cut in interest rates receded and fresh evidence of economic weakness emerged.

The FT-SE 100 Index gained 28.4 points on the week to 2,542.3, and the FT-30 Index 32 points to 1,982.9.

dex gained 15.14 points for the 15.36 points or 1.37 percent despite week to close at 1,519.05, while the low volume.

MONDAY SPORTS



Bill Gullickson, left, and Frank Tanana stretching and clowning at the opening of Tigers' training.

Owners Find Arbitration Springs Eternal

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Misguided romantics notwithstanding baseball's version of winter does not end with the first pop of ball in mitt or first crack of bat against ball. These days, it ends when the last salary-arbitration case is decided.

Winter, it can thus be proclaimed, is gone, and spring has arrived. Lingering in the fresh air of training camps, however, is the economic carnage arbitration has left in its wake. Could the brain trust of the Texas Rangers really enjoy the sights, smells and sounds of spring when it was still reeling from the joit of back-to-back losses to Ruben Sierra and Rafael Palmeiro, which cost the club an extra \$2.7 million?

Can the Pittsburgh Pirates sigh with the relief spring brings knowing they have to pay Barry Bonds, Dong Drabek and John Smiley a total of \$12.64 million this **Vantage**

Point

- and they could still lose them all as free agents after the season?

Sure, the Cincinnati Reds are delighted that they could forge their way through 12 arbitration cases and emerge in one piece, but their elation might be a bit deflated when they realize that 10 of those players will earn \$1 million or more this year, with two of them signing multiyear contracts average more than \$2.4 million in raises alone from 1991. Of course, the clubs want to banish salary arbitration from their lives; they want to do that more desperately than they want to win the World Series.

"In the last 15 to 18 months," Bud Selig said, "talking to every club, asking what do you hate most about the system, the bottom line is if they had their choice, without a doubt, it's salary arbitration. Free agency at least you can elect to do, but in salary arbitration you're somewhat a prisoner of what other people have done."

Selig is the owner of the Milwankee Brewers and a member of the economic-study committee that was formed in the 1990 labor negotiations to determine where baseball is headed economically. Salary arbitration has been a major

topic of discussion at committee meetings.
It has been a constant topic of discussion, as well, among club owners and general managers. Some have talked about trying to trade it out of existence, offering players free agency sooner than they can attain it now, which is after their sixth year in the major leagues. Despite the intense dislike for arbitration, though, not all club officials endorse

introduction of the control of the c screaming. I've heard it whispered. It pains me to even hear

Al Harazin of the New York Mets basically concurred with McIlvaine.

"When you spend a lot of money on player development. you'd like to feel you can retain the players you develop for a reasonable amount of time before they go somewhere else. Harazin said. "Also, if you're going to be asked to sign a player to a long-term contract after he's been in the big leagues three years, you might not even know how good a player he is. With six years, maybe five, you have a pretty good idea what kind of player he is and know if you want to good lifes what kind to have the is an above if you want to commit yourself to a long-term contract. But after three or four years, you're sometimes guessing."

Andy MacPhail of Minnesota registered his objection to the idea of earlier free agency because "it exacerbates the

problem of big market, small market."

"Right now when a guy is a free agent, he's 31 years old or so," MacPhail said. "At least a small market can hold onto

players longer. If you start turning the real young players loose and let the Dodgers or whoever have those guys, you're going to make the balance of power issue worse."

Sandy Alderson of Oakland suggested that granting free gency earlier could be costlier in the long run. "You pay layers year after year for performing, and you have a ecision to make each year," he said. "Even though the decision is in the hands of an arbitrator, some of that is predictable within a range. That's opposed to paying over a longer period and not knowing how the player will per-

Swapping earlier free agency for arbitration, of course, has its advocates. Fred Claire of Los Angeles said that he was not sure what the reduced requirement for free agency should be but that, given the percentage of salary incre that occurs each year, the idea had "a lot of ment to it."

Al Rosen, who has never met an arbitration case he did not want to settle, said he had always believed that unlimited free agency would be better than arbitration.

"I feel arbitration is counterproductive to managing your money," the San Francisco general manager said. "You have a choice of whether you want to sign a free agent. You don't have a choice with a player eligible for salary arbitration. You're at the mercy of other signings. You are subjected to an arbitrator's ruling for negotiations where both sides are higher than you want to be. You have no control over it."

The clubs also do not have control over the future of arbitration. They cannot scuttle it unless the players agree. "People who see the climination of salary arbitration on the horizon should not get their hopes up," said Eugene Orza, a lawyer for the players' union. "It's a valuable right and one people should not assume or contemplate will not be around for a long, long time."

Now why did he have to spoil the start of spring for the clubs, too?

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL **NBA Standings WESTERN CONFERENCE** Seattle LA Clippers PRIDAY'S RESULTS 27 35 20 24-110 33 24 31 25-123 ry 10-182-222; Gamble 10-175-525, Portish 11-17 2-3 24. McHale 9-13 2-2 20, Re

New Jersey

Williams 7-13 44 20, Macon 8-12 2-3 18, Eockles 7-19 46 18; Ellison 12-19 4-7 30, Adoms 6-19 5-5 16, Rebeunds—Denver 55 | Martombo ver 26 (Garland & Washinston 20 (Wingate, Adams 6).

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Detroit 25 31 29 29—114

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Dumors 8-15 3-4 19, Aguirre 9-13 9-029; Con
Judge 8-16 3-3 19, Skiles 6-11 4-4 19, Rebounds
Detroit 54 (Rodman 23), Oricodo 40 (Roberts -Detroit 20 (Dumars, Walker 6),

Oriondo 29 (Skiles 8).
Chicago 34 25 25 21—183
Atlante
Pingen 9-151-3 19, Jordon 14-23-5-633; Willia
9-148-1226, Ferrett 8-14-0-16.Rahawada—Chicoso 59 1 Perdue 13), Atlanta 46 (Willia 16).
Assista—Chicago 33 (Jordon 14), Allondo 21

Secremento 14 38 24 34—182
Clevetend 37 25 26 31—119
Tindale 9-21 2-2 28, Hopson 8-12 2-2 18;
Doubherty 13-14 4-6 30, Williams 5-7 5-7 15.
Rebbends—Socramento 46 (Simmons 9),
Cleveland 54 (Dougherty 15). Assists—Socramento 29 (Webb 8), Cleveland 39 (Price 9).
Philodelphila 25 25 16 16—10
San Astonio 25 25 23 16—100
Horseking 8-18-9-10 28. Shockdend 3-10 1-2 17; Hawkins 9-18 9-10 26, Shackdeford 3-10 1-2 17; Elilott 5-7 3-3 14, Robinson 13-24 7-8 23, Johnson

Elliof 5-7 3-314, Robinson 13-247-433, Jornson 6-12-2-214, Rebausda-Philiodeishida 43 (Barriery, Gilliam 9), San Antonia 53 i Robinson 12), Assists—Philadeiphia 16 (Barridey 5), San Antonia 27 i Pressey, Johnson 8), Atimesofa 19 20 27 28—94 Mitchell 5-14 4-4 14. Richardson 7-16 3-4 17. Bolley 48-6-6 14; Horper 5-12-8-13. Moore 6-7 6-6-19, Rebounds—Misnesote 55 (Althell 10), Dolles 57 (T.Dovis 14), Assists—Misnesote 20 (Richardson 6), Dallas 15 (Harper 5).

(Richardsen 6), Dallas 15 (Harper 5).
Houston 24 19 26 28-97
Utch 25 30 25 25-124
Olajuwan 7-14 3-3 17, K.Smith 6-11 5-7 17,
Butlard P-151-220; K.Madone 7-113-1022, J.Malone 12-16 4-4 28. Rabounds—Houston 47
| Olajuwan 6), Utch 56 (K.Madone 101, Assists—Houston 18 | A.Johnson, K.Smith 6),
Utch 34 (Shorkton 16). Utch 36 I Stockton 15),
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27 24 25 37—123
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Draxler9-2210-1131, Porter8-169-830; Monning 11-19 8-)) 30. Horper 9-13 1-1 19, September 9-10 1-19 8-)
les 40 (Vought 3), Assids—Portland 24

(Kersey 7), Los Angeles 2/ I Grant 11).
Pisoenix 38 25 25 31—115
Golden State 28 28 28 28 28 28 28—123
Chambers 9-286-9 25, Johnson 11-27 10-10 32,
Molerie 10-17 3-4 25; Hordsway 12-31 22 30,
Morcullonis 7-15 7-11 21, Reberende—Phoenix 48 | Perry) 1), Golden State 59 | Hill 15). As-sists--Phoentx 25 (Johnson) 3), Golden State (Herdowoy 11), SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Denver 2/ 24 12 29-47 New York 10 34 28 18-94 Williams 7-18 1-1 15. Mutombo 7-15 3-4 17; New York
Williams 7-18 1-1 15. Mutombo 7-15 3-4 17;
McDaniel 8-14 4-4 20. Ewing 13-20 0-0 26. Rebounds—Deriver 39 (Mutombo 14). New York
35 (Ewing 13). Assists—Deriver 18 (C-Jockson
6). New York 32 (M.Jackson 15).
Dumors 10-20 5-5 27,
25 12 27 34—96

ly 6-12 6-12 20, Coles 6-12 10-10 72, Rebounds— Detroit 47 (Rodman 15), Miom(54 (Selkaly

Charlotte 26 40 25 25-230
Cottejas 9-17 50 22, Roberts 9-12 -0-0 15;
Gatison 8-150-724, Gill 10-19-0-20, Curry 0-15
6-24, Rebessés---Orjando 51 (Bowle 8), Charlotte 52 (Rold 111, Assists---Orjando 25 (Skilles 9), Charlotte 34 (Bosses 14). Py. Charlotte 34 (Bogues 15).

Henr Jersey 29 26 25 28—167

Astonto 27 25 21 24—119

Bowle 11-17 3-5 25, Petrovic 10-19 6-6 28;

Willis 11-14-4-25, Augmon 11-130-022, Fereil7-104-920, Rebounds—New Jerzey 45 | Morris 8), Affanta 42 (Willis 15), Assists—New Jerzey 27 (George 8), Atlanta 35 (Voltav, Rubhrson 10), Nilanesote 12 30 34 26—10 Chicago 28 25 27 22—105 Compbell 9-17 2-220, Boiley 8-160-0 16; Cort-wright 6-12 1-2 13, Jordon 13-27 4-6 30, Re-

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houses—Minnesoto 59 (Balley 111, Chicoso 60 | Great 177). Assists—Minnesota 34 (West, Richardson 6), Chicago 30 (Jordan 6). LA Cilipera 25 18 25 25—112 Phosahx 34 26 29 34—138 Martsing 9-19 4-5 22. Horper 9-19 19-12 26; Chambers 247 5-77 Lebbases 12-26 (Chambers 247 5-77 Lebbases 128 14-14). bers 8-17 5-7 27, Johnson 12-20 14-17 25, Mojerie 7-11 6-723, Reb

Months J. House S. (Perry, Hornous T.).

Assists — Les Angeles & (Grant Fl., Phoenb. 29

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Drocter 7-18 10-11 25, Porter 4-13-4-12; Mc
Allion 8-19 3-7 28 10-10 27 28 27 28 28 Devoter 7-18 10-11 25, Porter 4-13-4-12; Mc-Million 8-12 2-3 28, Johnson 11-23 7-9 29, Rebends—Portland 56 [Drester 12], Seattle 25 (Seniornin 13), Assists—Portland 14 (Kersey, Drester 4), Seattle 26 [Portland 14 (Kersey, Drester 4), Seattle 26 [Portland 14] (Kersey, Drester 4), Seattle 26 [Portland 14] 22 3-24 (Auditin 13-21 3-3 3), Handaway 8-15 3-2 21, Owens 11-132-424; Worthy 9-23-4-21, Perkhes 11-134-626, Scott 6-127-8-20, Teople 11-18-2-24. Rebouster-Califon State 91 (Hill 72), Landau

ids—Golden State 50 (Hifl 73), Los An peles 25 | Perkins 12). Ass **Major College Scores**

Loyola, Md, 68, Niapara 45

EAST Boston College 55, Milomi Bucknell 95, Lehigh 94 Columbia 64, Yale 60 Fordhom 81, Army 67 Hortford 83, New Hompshire 71 Hotstord 89, Towson St. 87 Holy Cross 97, Colocte 71 Jomes Madison 85, American U. 65 Latayette 17, Navy 67 Long Island U. 14. Malwaukee St. Maine 61, Wis-Milwaukee St. Monhatton 72, St. Peter's 45. Monhatton TJ. St. Peter's 46. Monsaachuseits 104, St. Boner County 81, Cr. Lone Island U. 72 Mortst 65

Monmouth, N.J. 66, Wagne Penn 76, Dartmouth 63 Princeton 87, Horvard 50 nouth, N.J. 46, Wagner 61 Siena 71, Jana 64 St. Francis, NY 85, Fairleigh Dickinson 17 St. Froncts. Pa. 88. Mount St. Mary's.

SOUTH Alcorn St. 84, Southern U. 52 Appolochion St. 88, VMI 65 Austin Peay 75, Middle Terzt. 72 Cumpbell 86, Charleston Southern Coastal Carolina 48, Winthrop 44 Call. of Charleston 91, Newborry 54 Coppin 51, 80, Md.-E. Shore 63 Florida 50, South Carolina 48 Florida A&M 51, Bethune-Coolan Georela Southern 81, Marcer 74 Georela 51, 72, Samferd 52 Georgia Tech 52, Virginia 49 Howard U. 82, Margon 81, 64 Howard U. 52, Morgan St. 64 Jackson St. 84, Alabama St. 79 LSU 79, Auburn 25

LSU 97, Auborn 25
Memphis St. 63, Ale.-Birminghem 58
Aliss. Voiley St. 92, Greunbling St. 81
Aliasissipol 86, Mississipol St. 78
N. Carolina A&T 78, S. Carolina St. 17, OT
N. Carolina St. 99, North Carolina 94
N.C.-Wilmington 94, William & Mary 64
NE Louisiana 74, Stephen F. Austin 66
NW Louisiana 74, Stephen F. Austin 66 NE Louisiana 74, Shephen F-Aostin 66 NW Louisiana 63, Som Houssin 51, 81 North Texas 97, McNessa 51, 73 Old Dominion 89, East Carolina 63 Radford 89, Davidson 75 Richmond 63, George Mason 50

Swith Florida 75, Virginia Tech 62 Sletson 80, SE Louisiana 75 Tennessee Tech 100, Morehand St. I Texas-Arlington 66, Michalis SI, 45 Th.-Chattaneoga 80, Furman 75 Vo. Commonwednii er, r..... Vonderbilf 89, Temessee 84 W. Carolina 89, Cftode(69 W. Kentucky 103, Lamar 88 MIDWEST of the Co. N.C. Charlotte

Akron 64, Valparolso 60
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Evansville 82, Xavier, Chio 73
Ill.-Chicupo 72, Claveland St, 67
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Loyola, III, 74. Detroit 70
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SW Missouri St. St. N. lowe 47 Wichite St. 64, Creishton 62 Wis, Green Boy 82, W. Illinois 47 Wright St. 88, Buffeld 71 SOUTHWEST Arkonsos 90, Alabama 67 Jacksenville 74, Texas-Pan American 73 Oktoborna 99, Colorado 63 Textos Southern Metric 88 Textos Christian 73, Baylor 68 Textos Southern 108, Proirie View 86 Textos Tech 105, Rice 98 Textos-Son Antonia 82, SW Textos St. 66

FAR WEST
CS Northridge 72. NE Illinots 64
Colorodo St. 74, Son Diego St. 66
Hawaii 76, Air Force 67 Idaho 86. Idaho St. 74 Idaho M. Idaho St. 74
Lons Board St. 87, UC Irvine 72
Louisville 63. Artzona St. 62, OT
Montana 77, Montana St. 72
New Mexico 95, Brigham Young 64, OT
Pacific U. 77, Presno St. 70
Pesperdine 163, Layola Marymount 89
6. Utuh 79, Socramento St. 73 San Diego 79, Portland 76
San Francisco 76, St. Mary's, Col. 75
Santa Clara 61, Genzoga 58
Southern Col 72, Stanford 72, OT
UC Sante Barbara 68, Col St.-Futlerto
UNLV 69, New Mexico 51, 58
Utah 51, 84, San Jose 51, 79
Washington 51, 97, Oregon 62
Washington 54, 28, July 51, 60

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Peg Ion Billington) 9-11-11-31. Boston Edmenton peg (on Billington) 9-11-11-31.
Boston
5 3 8-5
Edmenton
5 0 3-3
Corpenter (19), Oates (11), Dourls (10), Ashton (16), Arnivel (4); Seranek (10), Kitna (10),
Semenov (12), Saots of goes): Boston (on Ranford) 12-14-9-35, Edmenton (on Moog) 6-510-21

10—21. Los Angeles 4 1 2—7 Cotgury 1 4 4—9 Granata (30) 2, Gretzky (26), Kudekk (11e1 2, McIntyre 131, Millen 11a1; Otto 112t, Les-man 18), Wilson (8), Nicuwendyk (161, Suter 19), Ficury (27), Roberts 136) 2, Kruse (2), Shots on seat: Los Angeles (an Vernon) 77-9-5—34, Colgary (an Hrudey, Weeks) 8-11-9—28.

Weber St. 62 Bolse St. 60

Bellows (22) 2. McRae (5), Craig (12); Nem chimov (241) York Levich (161 Ogradnick (15), Mesaler (29) 2. Stots on goal; Minnesota (on Vandlesbrauck) 14-14-11—39. New York (on Casey) 0-17-19-44.

| Mariette (3), Zelepukin | 17), Lemieux (36), McKoy (11); Osborne (4); Steen (7), Olczyk (23), Elynykik (20) 2, Murroy (6), Steen eneel:

Sen Jose Ronning (21), Lidster (4), Bure (17) 2-Court-(1), Feriton (7)

noil (211; Wilson (7), Goetz (3), Fertion (7). Shots an goat: Vancouver (an Alyliys) 13-15-17—44. San Jose (an McJean) 14-4-12—32. SATURDAY'S RESULTS Roenick (43); Sheppord (33), Affler Shots on seed: Chicago (on Cheveldori 12-29, Deiraif (on Hasek) 13-14-10-37.

Harstone Collect (20), Picard (3), Anderson (14), McKenzie (5), Shets on seat: Quebec (on Stdorklewicz) 4-6-9—21. Harstord Jon Tanter) 3-

N.T. Islameers 1 1 9-2
Generer (25): Thomas (17), Volek (14), Sheis on soal: Minnesola (on Fitzpahrick) 15-7931. New York (on Wokeluk) 7-11-12-30, Philledelphia 1 2 2-5
Washinston 1 2 4-7
Reachi (35), Hoffman (11) 2, Dinnen (23); resour (35), Hoffman (11) 2, Dinsen (23); Hurder (18), Droce (17), Pivonka (19), Ridley (22), Bondra (22), Clecurelli (28), Shets en seat: Philodelphia (on Beaugre) 10-9-14—22. Washington (on Hexbull) TI-13-14—38. Pittsbergh

Montreal Bourque 18), Corson (15), Brise Shots on goot: Pitisburgh (on Roy) 12-10-4— 26. Montreal (on Barrasso) 6-14-6—26. 20. Monarcol (on Barrasso) 6-14-6-22.

Toronto
St. Leets 9 2 2-4
Ellett (141, Morols (13), Peorson (8); Ernerson (27), Wilson (6), Brown (15), P.Cavolilol
(8), Shots as seel: Toronto (on Joseph) 11-12-17-40. St. Louis (on Puhr) 12-7-12-33.

TENNIS VIRGINIA SLIMS OF OKLAHOMA, le Okiohoma City Women's Singles

Santifiadis
Garrison (1), U.S., def. Amy Frazier (4),
U.S., 6-4, 9-6, 6-4, AncNeil (3), U.S., def. Manan
Bollegraf (7), The Neitherlands 6-3, 7-5.

Bollegraf (7), thef. Gigl Fernandez (2), U.S.,
6-2, 6-2, McNeil (3), def. Nicole Pravis (5),
Austrolia. 4-6, 6-4, 7-6 (5), Frazier (4), def.
Debble Graham (6), U.S., 7-4 (5), 4-2.

EUROCARD CLASSIC
In Shaftwart, Geradomy

in Stoffpart, Gerstany Goran Ivanisavic (7) Creatia, def. Stefan Edbers, (27 Sweden, 6-7 (5-7), 6-3, 6-4, 6-4, Edberg, (2) del. Petr Korda, Czeche

kto. 6-4,6-4. Ivanisavic (7) def. Alexander Vol-kov, Russia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. U.S. PRO INDOOR by Phillodelphid Man's Shaples Semificats
Somerus (2), def. Brod Gilbert (6), U.S. 4-4,
-3. Mansdorf (16), def. Francisco Clavet (14),

Spoin, 5-7, 6-3, 6-2. Quarterfloots Clavet [11], def. Jim Grabb, U.S., 2-6, 7-5, 6-3. Gilbert (6), def. Paul Hoorhuis (14), Araco, 6-3,3-6,4-1, Sompras (27, def. Aaron Krickstein (10), U.S., 3-6,7-4 (7-5), 7-4 (3-7). Manadorf (16), def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-3, 6-8.

CRICKET

PAKISTAN vs. WEST INDIES Senday, in Melboorne Pakistan 220-2 (50 overs) West Indies 221-0 (44.5 overs) Result: West Indies won by 78 wick SRI LANKA Vs. ZIMBABWE Sanday, New Plymouth, New Zeo mbothup 312-4 (50 overs)

Sri Lanka 213-7 (49.2 overs)
Result: Sri Lanka won by three
ENGLAND vs. /NDIA England 236-9 (50 overs) India 227 (49.2 overs)

New Zealand 248-6 (50 overs) Australia 211 (46.) oversi

SOCCER

BRITISH FIRST DIVISION Nottinghorn Forest 1, Chelsen 1 Queen's Park Rangers 1, Notis County) Sheffield Wednesday 2, West Horn 1' Sauthampton 0, Coventry 0

Tottenhorn 1. Arsend 1 Wimbledon 2, Manchester City 1 Standings—Manchester United 40; Leeds 56; Manchester City 50; Sheffield Wednesday 55) Manchester Chry 30) Sherised weareacopy 50; Liverspot 46; Arsanol 44; Aston Villa, Chelsea 47; Crystal Palace 39; Norwich, Old-hom 27; Everion 36; Tottenhom, Queen's Park Rangers 35; Notfingham Forest, Wim-bledon 34; Coventry, Sherifield United 33; Hoffs County, Luton 26; West Hom 27; South **DUTCH FIRST DIVISION**

SVV/Dordrecht 19 1. PSV Eindhoven 2
Vilesse Arnhem 1, MVV Moostricht 2
FC Votendom 0, Feyemoord Rotterdom 1
Soortu Rotterdom 3, Fortuna Silford 3
FC.Den Hoog 4, De Groofschop Doetlachem Alox Amsterdom 1, FC Utrecht 0
Standings—PSV Eindhoven 49; Feyemoor tundings—PSV Eindhoven 43; Peyeno terdum 4); Alux Amsterdom 37; Vile Arnhem 32; Roda 3C Kerkrode 29; FC Gro-ningen 28; FC Twente Enschede, Sparta Rot-herdam, Willem II Tilburg 26; RKC Wootwilk, dem 23; SVV/Dordrecht 70 18; Fortung Sil-tord, FC Den Hous 16; De Groofschop Doelin-chem 12; VVV Venia 10.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION Rostock 1, Wortenscheld 1 to Duesselderf I, Borussig Moen

Dynamo Dresden Q. Borussia Dortmund B. Dynomo Dresden Q, Barussia Dorhmund Q.
FC Calogne 4, FC Nuremberg Q
Katsarstoutern T, Eintrucht Fronkfurt)
Stuttparter Kickers 1, Homburser 5V 1
Scholke Q, VfS Shirtpart 1
Werder Bremen 1, Leverkusen)
Kortsruher SC 2, MSV Duieburg 2
Standings—Borussia Dorfmond 34; VfB
Stuttpart, Katsersloutern 32; Eintracht

ADVICE.

Frunkfurf 31; Bayer Leverkusen 30; FC Co-loane, FC Novembers 28; Werder Bremen, 36; Schalite, Boyern Munich 24; Hamburger, 34; 24; Harsto Restock, MSV Dulsburg, Berusite Moenchenskalboch 25; Korlander 3C, Dyngmo Dresden 21; Watter mo Dresden 21; Wattenscheld 28; Stuffen Kickers, VfL Bochum 19; Fortung Dess ERENCH CUP

Margettle 1, Berdeaux (Metz 8, Austree 2 Sete), Carnes 2 Angouleme 2, Noncy 2 leutopre-sur-Mer 1, Ports St Germain 4:

Soutopre-sur-Mer 1, Poris St G Cholsy-le-Roi e, Nirnes 2 istres 1, Lyon 1 Noisy-le-Sec 0, Solin-Etterine 4 Politiers 0, Toulouse 2 Rennes 1, Montes 0 Sochoux 6, Montes 3 Politiers 0, Toulouse 2 Martiques 6, Montpellier 3 Volenciences 2, Lille 1

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION Borl O, Juvenius of Turin 9 Genog O, AC Milar 0 Porma 2 Faggia 0 AS Roma 1 Florenti

Terino 1, Casilori 0 Verona 0, Napoli 1 Seasings—AC Allon 34; Juventus et Torin 32; (tie) Nopoli-Porma 28; Torino 27; Inter-nazionale of Allon 25; Samedario of Genou 25; (tie) Lazio of Rome, Genou, Abstanta ti Bergama 26; AS Roma 22; Florentina 21; Feasing 21; Manual 24; Hall Bert Collect 12; Foogla 29: Verana 16; (tie) Bert, Capitari 14; Cremonese 11, Ascoli 9.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Barcelana 1, Sporting Gijan 1 Sevilla 1, Real Madrid 0 Athletic Bilbao 1, Logranes 2 eal Valladelid 2, Departivo Caruna 0 Valencia 1, Real Mallerca 1 Osasuna & Espanol 1 Attetico Modrid S, Real Sociedo Real Oviedo 2, Real Zarasana 7 Cadiz 1, Albocote 1 mirid S. Real Socieded T

Tenerife 4 Real Burgos) Standings—Real Modrid 34; Barcelona 35; Atletto Modrid 30; Valencia 29; Albacete 22; Sporting Gilon 27; Real Zarasana 26; Seville, Burgos 25; Real Sociedad 24; Lagrones 22; Ovieda 21; Teruntin, Atthetic Bilbos 19; De-por

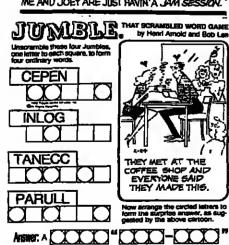
BASEBALL Americas League
CALIFORNIA—Signed Mike Fitzgerold,
catcher, to minor league contract. MINNESOTA - Agreed to terms with Willle Banks, pitcher, on 1-year contract, NEW YORK—Fired Learner Kleinman: Chief operating afficer and executive vice

president,
SEATTLE—Agreed to terms with Rich DeLucio and Jim Newlin, pitchers, and Jeff
Schooffer, infletter, on 1-year contracts.
TORONTO—Agreed to terms with John
Olerud, first baseman, and Pot Heatest,
pitcher, on 1-year contracts.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"WE COULDN'T FIND THE PEANUT BUTTER SO ME AND JOEY ARE JUST HAVIN'A JAM SESSION



Jumbles: WRATH PECAN STYLUS NEWEST When he spins yems he often does this also-SPAWNS YAWNS

To our readers in Berlin You can now receive the IHT hand delivered to your home or office every morning on the day of publication. Just call us toll free at 0130 84 85 85





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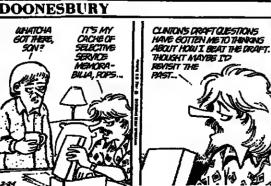


















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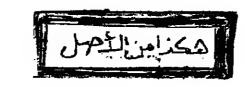
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4222 be Puzzle of Feb. 21

There's no sweeter victory for

Carolina State would rather beat than North Carolina.

Both got their wish over the

Daimon Sweet scored 25 points

99-94, at Chapel Hill.

Jan. 19, 1974.

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41 Puff and others 42 in itsell 47 Low Hindu caste member - dicta

(incidantal remarks) 52 Close, as a deal 54 Annoys 55 Guam's -Harbor

ss Orderly arrangement

O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

58 Cleansing 62 Faithful solutions 63 Risqué 60 Typewriter type 61 Threshold 65 Emply talk

MONDAY SPORTS Notre Dame Defeats No. 2 UCLA

An Upset In Stuttgart Notre Dame than a victory over UCLA. And there's no one North

Goran Ivanisevic of Croatia making a return during his upset Sunday of Stefan Edherg in the fi-nal of the ATP townsment in Stattgart. Ivanisevic fired 32 aces, including two straight to close out the match, in upsetting the defending champion, 6-7, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4. Ivanisevic, who was seeded seventh and ranked ninth in the world, also upset topranked Jim Courier in the

Dershowitz to Defend Tyson in Appeal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches INDIANAPOLIS - Alan Dershowitz, a Harvard professor

who has handled high-profile cases in recent years for such clients as the socialite Claus Von Bulow and the evangelist Jim Bakker, will defend Mike Tyson in an appeal of his rape conviction.

Tyson, the former heavyweight boxing champion, is awaiting sen-tencing on his Feb. 10 convictions for rape and two counts of criminal deviate conduct. Sentencing is set for March 27.

Dershowitz is likely to rely on his knowledge of constitutional law to defend Tyson.

SIDELINES

West Indies Wins Opener in Cricket

BRISBANE, Australia (AP) — Desmond Haynes and Brian Lara batted superbly Sunday to guide the two-time champion West Indies to a 10-wicket victory over Pakistan in its opening match of the World Cup cricket tournament.

Each deserved a century but neither reached it as the West Indies passed the Pakistan total of 220 for two with 3.1 of their 50 overs to spare. Lara was robbed of his century when, having made a richly aggressive 88, he was struck on the right foot by a vicious yorker from fast bowler Wasim Akram and forced to leave the field. He was later taken to hospital to have an X-ray for damage to his big toe.

In Perth, England scored a nine-run victory over India on Saturday night. England, which scored 9-236, dismissed India for 227 to scrape home by nine runs.

Across the Tasman Sea in New Plymouth, New Zealand, the Sri Lankans survived a scare on Sunday to defeat Zimbabwe by three wickets in e high-scoring match that set a number of World Cup records. In Auckland, the defending champion Australia lost its opener to New Zealand. (See Scoreboard)

Lawyer Finds No Flaw in Krabbe Test

STELLENBOSCH, South Africa (AP) - A German lawyer investigating drug tests that led to the suspension of sprinter Katrin Krabbe and two teammates says it appears that officials who performed the tests did

Norbert Laurens, a lawyer for the German Athletics Federation, said it was his opinion that the tests done in South Africa had been performed correctly and any manipulation could only have been done by the athletes. month for four years, charging that urine given for drug testing had come from one person. The three trained in South Africa for three weeks. Krabbe's lawyers contend that someone other than the athletes must have tampered with the results. The athletes have depied wrongdoing and are

*Indoor Record Set in 1,000 Meters

BIRMINGHAM, England (Combined dispatches) - Noureddine Morceli of Algeria has broken a world indoor 1,000-meter record at an international indoor athletics meeting here, and Liz McColgan of Britain set an indoor record in the women's 5,000-meter.

Morceli clocked two minutes, 15.26 seconds in the race on Saturday, Morceli clocked two minutes, 15.26 seconds in the race on Saturday, bettering the record of 2:16.4 set by Rod Druppers of the Netherlands in The Hague in 1988. McColgan, the world 10,000-meter champion, ran the 5,000 meters in 15 minutes, 3.17 seconds. The previous record was 15:13.72, set by Uta Pippig of Germany in Stuttgart in 1991.

In Berlin, Sergei Bubka of Ukraine broke his own world indoor pole vault record when he cleared 6.13 meters. It bettered by one centimeter the cert of Germany in March.

the mark he set in Grenoble, France, in March.

Waite Wins New Zealand Golf Open

PARAPARAUMU, New Zealand (AFP) — Grant Waite shot a final-round 69 on Sunday to win the New Zealand Open golf tournament by two strokes at the Paraparaumu Beach course.

The New Zealander ended with a tournament record 16-under-par total of 268 to finish two strokes clear of Peter Fowler and Grant Kenny, · Heavy fog forced cancellation of the third round of the Buick so crazy and cranky, you can't read

Invitational in San Diego on Saturday, and the tournament was short-

For the Record

ACROSS

1 Energy aource

a Bassoon's kin

5 Trolley's

garage

13 City on the

Rimac

Terry Norsis retained his World Boxing Council super-welterweight title against fellow American Carl Daniels in San Diego on Saturday when the referee stopped the fight at 2:37 of the ninth round. (Reuters)
John Molina of Puerto Rico won the International Boxing Federation junior lightweight championship Saturday by stopping Jackie Gunguluza in the fourth round in Sun City, South Africa. (AP)
Defending champion Ian Woosnam of Wales and six-time champion Jack Nicklaus were among 96 players invited to play in the 1992 U.S. Masters soil fournament in Augusta. Georgia. (AP)

Masters golf tournament in Augusta Georgia.

A cable television company offered to buy a 10.1 percent share in the Seattle Mariners, but the \$12.6 million offer by TCI West has been rejected by Japanese investors seeking to buy the team.

45 Persistent

attack

48 Call at sea

53 Of inferior

quality

1968

59 Homer et al.

66 Demolish, in

Devon

68 Continued

movament

50 Isr. neighbor

51 Baskat items?

55 Space project:

64 Taking chances

67 Chef's specialty

46 Laconic

Tyson's defense attorneys argued unsuccessfully shortly before his trial in Marion Superior Court that the system that picks jurors from voting roles is unfair because blacks are underrepresented on

Dershowitz has taken some of the most heavily publicized cases in the country. He stepped into the Bakker case after the former television preacher was convicted on 24 counts of fraud and conspiracy. The appeals court threw out Bakker's 45-year sentence because

of remarks made by the trial judge. Recently, tax evasion charges against the hotel operator Leona Helmsley were dismissed by an ap-peals court after Dershowitz argued that she had already been convicted on similar federal charges. Dershowitz also led two success-

Meanwhile, the FBI has confirmed that it is looking into whether anyone offered money to Tyson's victom to keep her from pursuing a rape charge against him. According to the woman, Desirce Washington, sometime before the trial opened on Jan. 27, some-one approached her with an offer

broadcast last week on the ABC news program "20/20," Washington declined to say who had approached her.

A spokeswoman for the FBL Sharon Smith, said Saturday that an investigation was pending.
"We are attempting to determine
if there are any violations of federal

law," Smith said. The investigation is believed to center on several Baptist ministers who are affiliated with the nation's largest black religious denomination, the National Baptist Conven-(AP, NYT)

■ Berbick Convicted

Trevor Berbick, who lost his world heavyweight boxing championship to Tyson in 1986, has been ful appeals by von Bulow after he convicted of raping a woman who was convicted of trying to murder worked as a baby-sitter for his famworked as a baby-sitter for his family, The Associated Press reported from Miami. Jurors deliberated for two hours

on Friday before finding Berbick. 39, gmilty of sex battery by physical and reserve Warren Linn scored a force and burglary with assault. In December, Berbick was ar-rested in an alleged plot involving a

career-high 22 points for the Razorbacks at Fayetteville, Arkansas. The 10-footer by Day gave the Ra-zorbacks an 89-87 lead. Arkansas \$95,000 morigage frand. He has been on probation since September (20-6 overall, 9-3) took over first of \$1 million if she would drop the for assault against his former busiplace in the Western Division of charge that Tyson raped her in his ness manager. the Southeastern Conference. Alabama dropped to 20-6 overall and

New Zealand Yacht **Just Edges France**

SAN DIEGO — New Zealand, the series leader, held off a charge by fourth-place Ville de Paris to mp the French boat by 8 seconds in the America's Cup challenger trials.

It was the closest race yet in the

challenger series. The French training by 2:11 at the end of the seventh leg of the eight-leg, 20.03-mile (32-kilometer) race course, closed to within three boat lengths of the New Zealand on

A duel ensued and New Zealand blew out its billowing red spinna-ker 50 meters (165 feet) from the finish, immediately slowing down. Ville de Paris closed rapidly but was unable to catch New Zealand.

We are unhappy not to win, but feel confident in our boat's speed," said Ville de Paris skipper Marc Pajot. "We feel very good today about being almost at the top."

The conditions out there were anything into it," said New Zea-land Challenge's operations man-ager, Peter Blake. It was a very different breeze bringing them down the course. That's just San Diego conditions."

In the most lopsided race of the day and the series, Italy's Il Moro di Venezia routed Spain's Espana '92 by 13:58. The Spanish crew, trailing by 6:27 at the end of the second leg, stopped their boat to send a crewman into the water to clear kelp from the keel Later, Il Moro did the same.

Spirit of Australia's hopes of Kronor, five points; a making the semifinal round took Australia, no points.

another step backward, as Japan's Nippon romped to 12:21 victory. Tactician Iain Murray said he had no explanation for his poor performance other than that he played the wind shifts badly.

The battle between Challenge Australia and Sweden's Tre Kronor to stay out of the series cellar provided the closest racing early in the afternoon. The two boats were separated by I second at the end of the first leg and 23 seconds at the end of the sixth leg.

Tre Kronor pulled away on the last two legs, however, to win by 6:59. Challenge Australia's clapsed time of 3:46:35 was the slowest

time yet of the series. "It was a race between dogs, to quote one journalist," said Tre Kronor tactician Olle Johansson. Added skipper Gunnar Krantz:

The worst thing for us to do would be to just dump everything and lose the knowledge and experience we have gained. I'm thinking of the next generation of sailors in Swe-den, of the need to keep this treasure and hand it over to them." The racers were plagued

throughout the afternoon by light, oscillating breezes of 4 to 8 knots. The second, third and fourth matches were delayed for 30 minutes because of shifty conditions. New Zealand now has 30 points, followed by Nippon at 26 points: I

Moro, 25 points; Ville de Paris, 17 points; Spirit of Australia, 11 points; España '92, 10 points; Tre Kronor, five points; and Challenge



Ten), with a career-high 20 points, including 16 in the second half. Montgomery and Mike Peplowski added 14 each for the Spartans.

No. 12 UNLV 69, New Mexico State 58: J. R. Rider had 27 points and seven rebounds as UNLV clinched its 10th straight Big West Conference regular-season championship. UNLV (24-2, 16-0) has won 47 straight games at home, the 68: In East Lausing, Michigan, ning streak. The Rebels are ineligi-

overtime broke a tie and sent Southern Cal to victory over visiting Stanford. Two free throws by Miner with four seconds left made

6) with 27 points and 18 rebounds. abana 78: Herb Jones scored 27

In upsets among other top-25 Villanova 74, No. 22 Seton Hall 59: Lance Miller scored 25 points

it 73-69 and clinched the victory for the Trojans (19-4, 11-2 Pac-10).

Adam Keefe led Stanford (14-8, 6-6) with 27 works and 15 we game winning streak. Nebraska 80, No. 23 Iowa St. 70:

No. 19 Cincinnati 104, South Al- Eric Piatkowski scored 23 points and made four key free throws late points and Cincinnati used two sec- in the game as Nebraska handed

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Netherlands	FI.	650	1,183 _{××}	360
Norway (pirmail)	N.Kr.	3,000	5090	1,650
"hand delivery	NK.	3,200	5096	1,760
Portugal	Bc.	40,000	72830, M	22,000
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- **hand deliv. Modrid	Plas.	55,000	》 母郑	27,500
Sweden (airmail)	SJKr,	2,600		1,430
"hand delivery	S.Kr.	3,100	120	1,700
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Unified Team Defeats Canada for Gold, 3-1

By Doug Cress
Washington Past Service
MERIBEL, France — The hockcy dynasty from what had been the Soviet Union, which entered the Olympic Games a winner 36 years ago, went out Sunday the same

The Unified Team, making its first and probably only Olympic appearance as a Soviet stand-in, got third-period goals from Via-cheslav Boutsaev, Igor Boldin and Viacheslav Bykov en route to a 3-1 victory over Canada and the Big Red Machine's eighth gold medal since 1956.

In that time, Soviet teams have compiled an incredible 60-5-3 re-cord and never placed lower than

At the final buzzer, the players, many of whom will soon be swept up by National Hockey League clubs, streamed onto the ice and giddily threw their helmets and sticks and gloves into the crowd. Then they gathered around their legendary coach, Viktor Tikhonov, and tossed him into the air several

This," Tikhonov said later, "is a kind of joy I have not experienced

But as the Unified Team stood near center ice during the medal ceremony and watched the Olym-pic flag raised — then listened to

the Olympic anthem — the enormous sense of loss hit home. "I saw the Olympic flag but I sang the anthem of Russia," Bykov said. "We were playing for the people of Russia. We were always thinking of them. I am very happy, but also a little sad, since this is the last time for us as a term." last time for us as a team."

Canada earned the silver medal. equaling its best finish since 1960, while Czechoslovakia clinched the bronze Saturday night by beating the United States, 6-1. Canada is now 0-7 against the former Soviet Union in Olympic hockey since 1960.

"If it's any consolation, we lost to a great hockey club," said Cana-dian defenseman Brad Schlegel. "No game was easy. They were all

battles, and today was the same

After neither team scored in the first two periods, the Unified Team finally broke on top when Viat-chealay Boutsaev lined a shot from deep in the left corner past goal-keeper Sean Burke at 1:01 of the

Almost 16 minutes later, the Unified Team made it 2-0 as Boldin scored on a rebound off a shot by Nikolai Bortchevski. Canada cut the lead in half on Chris Lindberg's goal with 2:40 to play, but Bykov's fourth goal of the tourna-ment moments later ensured the victory.

an otherwise standout tournament by Canada. Led by Burke, the former goalkeeper for the New Jersey Devils who made 34 saves Sunday, and 18-year-old center Eric Lindros, Canada displayed both power and poise, and came within one game of its first gold medal since 1952.

Lindros, even though he did not score in the final, finished the tournament with five goals and six as-sists, and left little doubt that he has an NHL future, in Quebec or

Nevertheless, the cloudy future of the Commonwealth of Independent States was all that was on everybody's mind afterward. This team was cobbled together only the week before the Olympic Games, and political upheavals back home leave anything as certain as another Olympic gold medal a 50-50 propo-sition at best.

Has an era come to pass?

"From my point of view, Rus-sian hockey has been so successful and I don't think their outlook will change," said Dave King, coach of Canada's Olympic squad. "I recognize that their country is going through changes, but ice hockey represents success there. They've still got the coaches and the train-



Vladimir Malakhov pinned Eric Lindros and soon the Unified Team had wrestled a 3-1 victory and the hockey gold from the Canadians.

Fall Turns Into Swoon As Czechoslovakia Routs U.S., 6-1, for Bronze

By Filip Bondy New York Times Service

MERIBEL, France - The golden dream was a pyrite mirage, outrageously romantic in retrospect. There would be no medal for this flawed team. The U.S. hockey players departed gold-less, silver-less

and bronze-less, following a 6-1 loss to Czechoslovakia Saturday night in the third-place game.

After two weeks of whirlwind efforts, the Americans came up emotionally enervated. They were badly outplayed, even outhustled, leaving goaltender Ray LeBlanc to again fend for himself against the slap shots and deflections of the

determined Czechoslovak forwards. LeBlanc was lifted for Scott Gor- Sweden and Finland Win don early in the third period after allowing a fourth goal. For one of the true stars of this tournament, it

was an unworthy fate. The disappointing finish marked the first time in history that the Americans (5-2-1) had gone three successive Olympics without a place, tying its worst-ever showings of 1960 and 1936. The Swedes had won bronze medals in 1980, 1984 hockey medal. Coach Dave Peterson was involved in all three of those Olympics as an assistant at Sarajevo and as head coach at Cal-

gary and Albertville. As it turned out, all three medalists here - the Unified Team, Canada and Czechoslovakia — had fought each other tooth and stick in Group B, while the Americans cruised through the weaker Scandi-

navian teams in Group A.
The Czechoslovaks (7-2) won easily Saturday night even without their top player. Petr Rosol, the leading scorer for the team with six goals and two assists, was out with knee injury suffered Friday night in the loss against Canada.

The Czechoslovaks dominated

LeBlanc in the first period while moving out to a solid 2-0 lead. The Americans appeared incapable of

completing more than one pass, let alone sustaining an attack.

Left wing Frantisek Prochazka deflected a shot by Drahomir Kadlec high past LeBlanc at 16 minutes, 12 seconds. Then, at 17:23, LeBlane was trapped to the left and Tomas Jelinck hit an open net from

In the second period, the Czechoslovaks scored again, on a quick passing combination from Kadlec to Kamil Kastak at 5:51. Play grew rougher after that, but no more productive for the United States.

World champion Sweden wrapped up its discouraging tournament with a 4-3 victory over Germany, The Associated Press reported. Sweden (5-1-2) ended up in fifth

and 1988, but were looking for their first gold.

Germany (3-5) slipped a notch from its fifth-place finish of 1988. Sweden rallied from a 3-2 deficit, as Thomas Rundqvist and Patrick Camback scored 40 seconds apart midway through the third period. Finland (4-3-1), the 1988 silver medalist, beat France, 4-1, but still finished seventh, while the host team was deprived of its first med-

al-round victory. Tecmu Selanne's goal at 4:28 of the second period began the scoring. Mika Nieminen, Hannu Jarvenpaa and Keijo Sailynoja then added Finland's other goals.

France (2-6) made the medal round for the first time but failed to from the start, firing 24 shots at win any of its three games.

Kristi Yamaguchi, left, the figure skating gold medalist, watching third heat. Appelr's four-run time her U.S. compatriots losing the hockey bronze to Czechoslovakia.

Austrians Take 4-Man Bob

four-man bobsled competition as Germany I finished second.

Germany's Willi Hoppe, generally considered to be the greatest bobsledder of his generation, missed getting a record third Olym-pic gold when a final run by Austria's Ingo Appelt won the four-man title by .02 seconds. It was Austria's first bobsled gold medal.

Appelt set a track record of 57.74 seconds in Friday's first heat and

LA PLAGNE, France—Austria twice as much as one, which is the captured the gold medal in the decisive margin," said Appelt.

Switzerland I was third, while the U.S. teams departed just as they had left the last eight Games: emp-

> The USA I sled could do no better than ninth place, with the USA II sled coming in 11th. That, with the seventh-place finish by the USA I two-man team last week, extended a medal drought that dates back to 1956.

Unlike Friday, when the wisdom of dropping pro football player Herschel Walker from USA I was still in question, the start times Saturday put that controversy to rest. USA I trailed only Austria I and

day's first run and 5.94 on the second, while USA II was respectable at 5.97 and 5.99.

But mistakes by the two drivers—particularly Randy Will in USA 1—cost the United States any hope of a medal. In fact, Will again miscalculated on Turn 18, causing the right rear runner of his sled to lift up and waste precious time.

"That was all my fault there." Will said. "But we have not had the number of practice runs we should have. I've only gotten about 50 so far, whereas most guys in the world have gotten around 200. Practice makes perfect." —Doug Cress

Investigation Continues In Death of Speed Skier

BRIDES LES BAINS, France-BRIDES LES BAINS, France—Athletes and coaches gathered Sunday in the Olympic Village to honor Nicolas Bochatay, the Swiss speed skier killed when he ran into a snow-grooming vehicle.

Bochatay, 27, was killed instantly Saturday when he skied into the huge tractorlike Sno-Cat, which is used for grooming trails, on a slow-

used for grooming trails, on a slope adjacent to the speed-ski run. The accident occurred just a few hours before Bochatay was to compete in the finals of the demonstration sport in Les Arcs.
There was still the question Sun-

There was still the question Sinday of whether Bochatay was skining at an unsafe speed, or whether the vehicle was dangerously parked, concealed beneath a slight ridge.

Organizing committee officials said they had no new details on the investigation, being conducted by

French police. Sno-Cat Was Behind Hill Earlier, Arthur Pincus of The

Washington Post reported:
Bochatay was skiing on a public slope near the speed-skiing course with teammate Pierre-Yves Jorand as they warmed up for the day's Bochatay came over a hill and

ran into the snowplow, which was hidden from view by the hill.

The plow was using its flashing light and siren according to Jean-Albert Corrand, director general of COJO, organizer of the Games. The Swiss team said the plow was parked and hidden behind the hill, The Associated Press reported.

Witnesses said Bochatay was go ing fast when he took the hill. He died of "numerous internal injuries," according to a statement from the Swiss Olympic team.

Jeffrey Hamilton, an American speed skier, was warning up just behind Bochatay with his team-mate Jim Morgan. "Jim and I were watching and his timing was all off as he took the jump," Hamilton told The Associated Press. "Then people started waving at us from down the hill to tell us to stop." Hamilton said the death was "a

mental nightmare." He and his U.S. teammates met to discuss the accident before the competition. The president of the International Olympic Committee, Juan Anto-nio Samaranch, COJO co-president Jean-Claude Killy and Corrand went to Les Arcs by helicopter after hearing of the accident and offered condolences to the family of Bo-

chatay, a carpenter who was mar-ried with two children.

Bochatay's was the second death associated with the Albertville Games, Hubert Marcy, a French army officer on Olympic duty, was killed last week by an avalanche. rour years ago at the Cal Olympics, the Austrian team physi-

Dahlie's impressive victory Saturday on cian was killed in an accident simi-

Michael Prufer of France and men's and women's speed skiing event Saturday, The Associated

Philippe Goitschel took the men's silver ahead of American Jeffrey Hamilton, while Liss Petterson of Norway and Renata Kolarova of Switzerland came in second and third among the women.

South Korea Breaks Record, U.S. Woman Wins Short Gold

Turner's decision to forgo her singing career Turner grabbed her head, jumped around, to return to short-track skating paid off in a started kissing people, and cried. grand way when she won the gold medal in the women's 500-meter event and became only the second U.S. athlete to win a second medal in the 1992 Winter Games.

South Korea edged Canada at the finish to win the 5,000-meter relay in a worldrecord 7 minutes, 14.02 seconds Saturday night, breaking the time of 7:20.57 it set in

South Korea's Kim Ki Hoon, the gold medalist in the 500, passed Michel Daignault just before the finish after Canada had led most of the race. Canada took the silver in 7:14.06; Japan got the bronze in 7:18.18.

South Korea's team included Kim and Lee Joon Ho, the bronze medalist in the 500. With a silver for helping the U.S. team win the 3,000-meter relay Thursday night, Turner joined Bonnie Blair, the long-track speed skater, as a double medal winner. . . One thing Turner and Blair did not have

in common was their reaction to victory. Blair ALBERTVILLE, France - Cathy was composed and relatively subdued but

And wasn't she thrilled that she gave up touring as a singer and songwriter four years ago to resume a skating career she ended eight years before, in 1980, even with such tunes to her credit as "Sexy, Kinky Tomboy," the first song she ever wrote?
"When I won, I kept thinking, This is a

dream, this is a dream," said Turner, 29, "I thought it couldn't be real." Her triumph was not so simple as skating fastest among the four women in the final and winning in 47.04 seconds, just 8-hundredths

of a second faster than Li Yan of China. The night included quarterfinals, in which she won her heat, and semifinals, which she won sliding across the line with Monique Velzeboer of the Netherlands after they collided. Velzeboer was fourth and last in the final. behind Hwang Ok Sil of North Korea, whose 47.23 finish for a bronze was her

country's first medal of the Games. -- MICHAEL JANOFSKY



Speedskater Kim Hi Hoon showed the flag after South Korea's relay victory.

Dahlie Captures Grueling 50-K

LES SAISIES. France - Biorn Dahlie of Norway, the world's premier freestyle crosscountry skier, took an early lead and coasted kilometer final.

the brutal high-altitude trails near Mont lar to Bochatay's on a ski trail. Blanc enabled him to tie teammate Vegard Ulvang with three gold and one silver medal

Speed-Ski Medalists in the Games.

Dahlie covered the race, traditionally the Tarja Mulari of Finland won the blue-ribbon event in cross-country skiing, in 2 hours, 3 minutes, 41 5 seconds

Maurilio de Zolt of Italy, at age 41, won his second consecutive Olympic silver medal Philippe Go in the grueling event. Teammate Giorgio Vanzetta took the bronze, 3:00.6 behind. "This is great," said Dahlie, 24. "It's unbelievable to have won three gold."

The weekend at Les Saisies - Stefania Belmondo had won the women's 30-kilometer free Friday --- put Italy to third in medals ter free Friday — put Italy to third in medals with one gold, four silver and three bronze in the Nordic ski events. It's an all-time best for Mulari was timed at 219.245 kph Italy, which finished shead of such tradi- on her second run, breaking her tional powers as Sweden and Finland.

Prufer reached 229,299 kilomerecord of 217.00

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MEDALS

GOLD—Austrie I SILVER—Germony I BRONZE—Switzerland I CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING Men's 59 Km GOLD—Biorn Dahlle, Norw SILVER-Mouring De Zott, Italy BRONZE—Glorgic Venzette, Italy
SHORT TRACK SPEEDSKATING

Mem's J.608-Meter Belay
GOLD-South Korea
SILVER-Canada
BBONZE—Japan
Women's 508-meter
GOLD-Cathy Turner, United States
SILVER-LI Yan, China
BBONZE—Hwang Ok SIL North Korea

Overall Medal Winners ALPINE SKIING

ıbili — Gold. Patrick Ortileb, Austria; Gevenither Moder, Austria. Super-G — Gold, Kiefii Andre Aumodt, NorSilver, Marc Girordelli, Luxemboury; Bronze, Kiefii Andre Aamodt, Norway, Stalom — Gold, Finn Christian Jappe, Nor-

Women
Downtill — Gald, Kerrin Lee-Gariner, Caroda; Silver, Hilary Lindh, Unfied States;
Broaze, Verantita Waillinger, Austria.
Super-G-Gold, Deboych Compagnoni, Itohy; Silver, Carole Merie, France; Broaze,
Katia Salistaner, Caronery. Katja Selzinger, Gormany. Glant Slatem — Gold, Pernilla Wibers, Swe-den; Silver, Olena Roffe, United States and Anita Wochter, Austria (na bronze aworded). Sialom — Gold, Petro Kronberger, Austria;

Sautom — God, Petro Kronberger, Ausma; Silver, Anneliae Coberger, New Zadland; Bratza, Blanca Fernandez Ochou, Spain. Combined — Gold, Petru Kronberger, Austria; Silver, Anthe Wochter, Austria; Bronze. Florence Magnada, France. Mea
10 Kilemeters — Gold, Mark Kirchner, Germany;
Sliver, Ricco Gross, Germany;
Bronze, Harri Eloranto, Finland.
20 Kilemeters — Gold, Yevsueni Redkin,

28 Kilometers — Gold, Yevsueni Redkin, Unified Team; Silver, Mark Kirchner, Germany; Bronze, Mikoel Lofgers, Sweden. 4 x 7.5-Kilometer Refay — Gold, Germany; Silver, Unified Tom: Bronze, Sweden. 7.5 Kilometers — Gold, Anfissa Reetzova, Unified Team; Silver, Antie Misersky, Germany; Bronze, Elena Belova, Unified Team; Silver, Svetiana Pechersicola, Unified Team; Silver, Svetiana Pechersicola, Unified Team; Silver, Svetiana Pechersicola, Unified Team; Silver, Germany; Bronze, Marton Bedord, Canaca, \$x 7.5-Kilometer Belay — Gold, France; Silver, Germany; Bronze, Unified Team.

BOBSLEO

aronze, Germany. Man — Gold, Austria; Sliver, Germa-CROSS-COUNTRY

Man
18 Kliometers — Gold, Vegord Ulvang, Silver, Marca Albarella, Italy; Bronze, Christer Moltock, Sveden.
13-Kliemeter Pursult — Gold, Blorn Daethie; Silver, Vegord Ulvang, Norway; Bronze, Classic Manchella, Edwards 30 Killemeters — Gold, Vegard U(vang, Nar-Teria Longil, Norway. 52 Kijometers — Gold, Bjorn Doeblie, Nor-

S Kilometers — Gold. Moriui Lukkarinen, Finland; Silver, Lyubov Yegerava, Unified Team; Bronze, Yelena Viaibe, Unified Team. 18-Kilometer Pursuif — Gold, Lyubov Yeporova. Unified Team; Silver, Stefania Bel-mondo, Italy; Branze, Yelena Vialbe, Unified 15 Kilometers — Gold, Lyubov Yegorovo

Team.

39 Kliometers — Gold, Staffania Belmando;
Silver, Lyubov Yesparova, Unified Team;
Branze, Eleno Violbe, Unified Team.
4x5-Kliometer Releav — Gold, Unified
Team; Silver, Norway; Branze, Italy.

FIGURE SKATING
Man — Gold, Viktor Petresiko, Unified
Team; Silver, Poul Wylie, Unified States;
Branze, Petr Barno, Cachoslovokia,
Women — Gold, Kristi Yamasuchi, Unified
States; Silver, Addart Ita, Japan; Branze,
Nancy Kerrison, Unified States.

Noncy Kerrison, United States. Poirs — Gold, Natolia Mishkufyonok-Artur Dmitryev, Uniffed Taom; Silver, Yelena Bechke-Denis Petrov, Uniffed Taom; Branze, Sechke-Cents Patrov. Unities Team; pronup, lasbella Brassen-Floyd Elsier, Canada, Dance — Gold, Marina Klimova-Sergi Pen-amarenka, Unified Team; Silver, Isabelle and Paul Duchesnoy, France; Bross-Maya Usova-Aleisandr Zhulin, Unified Team.

Usovo-Aleksandr Zhulla, Unified Teom.
FREESTYLE SKIING
Men's Mossis — Gold. Edgar Grospiran,
France: Silver. Olivier Aliamand, France;
Bronze. Nelson Carmichoel. United States,
Wassen's Mossis — Gold. Danna Weinbrecht, United States; Silver, Elizaveta Kolanikova, Unified Teom; Branze, Stine Haitestadt. Narway.

wakia. LUGE Men's Singles — Gold, George Hockl, Ger-cany: Silver, Markus Peuck, Austria; ranze, Markus Schmidt, Austria. Men's Deubles — Gold, Stefan Krousse-Jan Men's Deubies — Gold, Stefan Krausse-Jan
Behrendt, Germany; Silver, Yves MankelThomas Rudolok, Germany; Bronze, Hanslarp Rafel-Norbert Huber, Italy,
Women's Stoyles — Gold, Daris Neuner,
Austria; Stoyles, Angelika Neuner, Austria;
Bronze, Sust Erdmann, Germany,
NOE OIC COME INED
Individual — Gold, Pabrics Guy, France;
Silver, Sylvain Guillaume, France; Bronze,
Klaus Suttembacher, Austria.

SHORT TRACK SKATING

Julfied Team First period—None, Pe 1,880 Meters — Gold, Kim Ki-Hoon, South Korea; Silver, Frederic Blackburn, Canada; Bronze, Lee Joun-Ha, South Korea, 5,800-Meter Roley — Gold, South Korea; Second period—Nors. Penalties—Alexel Ko-valev. Unified Team, 30:32; Sean Burks. Cano-da, 30:32; Eric Lindros. Canada (Hold) 36:56.

Women 508 Meters - Gold, Cothy Turner, United Stotes; Silver, Li You, Chine; Brenze, Hwang Ok Sil. North Korea. 2,889-Meter Retay — Gold, Canada; Silver, United States; Branze, Unified Team. SKI JUMPING

Normal HIII — Gold, Ernst Vettori, Austria; Silver, Martin Hallwarth, Austria; Branze, Large Hill — Gold, Toni Nieminen, Finland; Silver, Mortin Hollworth, Austria: Bronze, Heinz Kuiffer, Austria. Large Hill Team — Gold, Finland; Silver. Austria: Bronze, Czechosłovakia. SPEBD SKATUNG Man 500 Maters --- Gold, Uwe-Jeng May, Germa-

598 Maters — Gold, Uwe-Jens May, Germany: Silver, Tashiyuki Kurohwa, Japon; Bronza, Junich Inoue, Japon; Lalo Meters — Gold, Olaf Zinke, Germany: Silver, Kim Youn-Man, South Karea; Eranza, Yukingri Miyobe, Jopan, L.500 Meters — Gold, Johan Kasa, Norway; Silver, Ande Sondraf, Norway; Bronza, Leo Visser, Halland. Viseer, Holland. 5.400 Meters — Gold, Geir Karlstod, Nor-way; Silver, Falco Zandetro, Holland; Branze, Leo Viseer, Holland, 18.400 Meters — Gold, Bart Veddkamp, Hol-

Geir Karistod, Norwary.
Wonten

500 Maters — Gold, Bonnie Biair, United
Slates: Silver, Ye Qiaoba, China: Branze,
Christa Luding, Germany.
Lise Meters — Gold, Bonnie Biair, United
States; Silver, Ye Qiaoba, China: Branze,
Maniaue Gorbrechi, Germany.
Lise Meters — Gold, Jacquetine Boerner,
Germany; Silver, Gunda Niemann. Germany: Branze. Sellia Hashimota, Japan.
200 Meters — Gold, Gunda Niemann. Germany: Biver, Helke Warnicke, Germany:
Branze. Emese Hunyady, Austria.
500 Meters — Gold, Gunda Niematn. Germany; Silver, Helke Warnicke, Germany:
Branze. Caria Pechatein, Germany.

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HOCKEY GOLD MEDAL

aird period-1, Unitled Team, Viatcheslav Isaev (Evgueni Davydov), 41:01. 2, Uni-

fied Teom, Igor Boldin (Nikolai Boratchevski, Vitoli Prokhorov), \$5:54, 3, Canada, Chris Lindberg (Joe Juneau, Jason Woolley), 57:29, 4. Unified Team, Viotchesiav Bykov (Andrei Khomoutov), \$8:51, Penalfies—Jason Wroolley, Canada, 42:14; Alexel Jamnov, Unified Team, 48:33; Sersuel Boourin, Unified Team, 59:06; Dovid Archibald, Canada, 59:45; Vitrali Prokhorov, Unified Team, 52:05; Mikholi Shtolenkov, Unified Team, 52:05.

Stots on soal—Unified Team 10-35-12-37, Canada 10-4-22. Gentles—Unified Team. Mikhali Shtolenkov (21 shots-39 soves), Canada, Sean Burke (34 shots-37 soves).

BRONZE MEDAL Czechoslovskia 2 1 3-4
First perfed—1, Czechoslovskia, Frantisek
Prochozka (Orchomir Kodlec, Robert Lone),
16:12 2. Czechoslovskia, Tomos Jelinek
(Lodislov Lubina, Otskar Jonecky), 17:21.
Perotitez—Steve Heinze, United States
(rouphing), 15:51; Jiri Stepr, Czechoslovskia
(rouphing), 15:51; Jiri Stepr, Czechoslovskia

(roughing), 18:51; JITI Stepr, Carcinascovance (roughing), 18:51. Second period—I, Carchoslovoklo, Komili Kostok (Drahomir Kodlect, 8:51. Penalties— Jirl Stepr. Caecheslovokla (roughing), 5:02: Carl Young, Unfled States (roughing), 14:49; Kalth Tkochuk, Unfled States (elbowing),

17:34.
Third period—4, Czechoslovokia, Tomos Jelinek i Richard Zemlicko, Leo Gudes), 2:38. 5, United States, Ted Drury (Dovid Erman, 6:55. 4, Czechoslovokia, Robert Lane I Komli Kastoki. 13:42. 7, Czechoslovokia, Robert Lane (Frantisek Prochazko), 15:59. Penal-Tes—Robert Lane, Czechoslovokia (Interference), 4:28) (Kelti Tkachuk, United States (el-bowino), 18:27. owing), 18:37, Shots on pool—United States 9-11-9-29, States, Ray LeBlanc (33 shots-28 gaves) : Sea

Sweden 8 1 3—4
Germany 8 1 3—4
Germany 8 1 3—4
First peried—1, Germany, Andreos Brackmann (Ernst Koepf), 12:99. 2, Germany,
Geora Hotzmone (Jurgen Rumrich, Ron Fischert. 15:29. Penolites—Axed Kommerter,
Germany I holding I. 8:02: Petri Lilmatainen.
Sweden I boarding I. 15:40.
Second period—3. Sweden, Peter Andersson
(Mats Nostund. Thomas Rundavisti. 10:02.
Panatites—None.
Taird period—4. Swedenden, Tommy Slodin
(Patrik Erickson, Borle Solming). 3:28 (pp).
5. Germany, Peter Draisditi (Ulrich Hiemer).
6:50. 6. Sweden, Thomas Rundavisti (Halson
Loob, Tommy Sederstrom). 9:15. 7. Sweden.
Patrik Comback (Tommy Slodin), 9:39, Pen-

Patrik Camback (Tommy Sjedin), 9:59, Pen

m (15 shots-12 saves). Germany, Joseph SEVENTH PLACE First period—None. Penulites—Jean-Phi-lippe Lemoine, France (crass-checking), \$:32 Hanny Jarvenpoo, Finland (slashing), 14:17; Jean-Philippe Lemoine, France (steshing), 14:17; Hanny Jarvenpoo, Finland (high-

sticking), 15:57. Second period—1. Finland. Teamy Seigns

Second period—1. Finland, Teemu Selanna (Hannu Jorvensoa), 4:28 (pp), 2, Finland, Alka Nleminen (Ville Stren, Teemu Selanna), 10:37. Penalities—Gerald Quernelon, France (hookins), 5:31; Jari Lindroca, Finland (hookins), 7:10.

Third period—3, Finland, Hannu Jorvensoa 6:26 (pp), 4, Finland, kello Solivania (Time Blamqvist), 11:77, 5, France, Patrick Dunn 13techarus Botheri), 17:30, Penalities—Christophe Ville, Fra (holding), 5:22; Antoine Richer, France (holding), 11:27; Teemu Selamne, Finland (stashing), 11:37; Teemu Selamne, Finland (stashing), 11:31; Mika Nieminen, Finland (holding), 15:31; Mika Nieminen, 15:31; Mika Nieminen, 15:31; Mika Nie

BOBSLED

FOUR-MAN — 1, Austria I (Impo Appell, Harald Winkler, Gerhard Indicacher, Thomas Schroll) J minutes. \$1.99 seconds (\$17.4, \$1.85, \$1.95.2) \$1.00 minutes (\$1.00 minutes

Wooderd) S:55.23 (58.74, 58.97, 58.54, 58.94); 72, Ifaby I (Pasquote Gesulto, Antonio Tartopila, Poolo Carnedi, Shefano Ticci) S:55.88 (58.78, 58.83, 59.12, 59.15); 12, Britain II (Nicholes Phiops, Edd Horier, Colin Rattigon, David Armstrong) 3:55.71 (58.86. 58.81, 89.29, 58.73),

CURLING Geld Medai

SKATING

Wemen's 509 Meters Septifical 1—1, Hwang Ok Sil, North Korea, 47,74; 2, Li Yan China, 49,31; 2, Nothelle Lom-berl, Canada, 1:01.90; 4, Marina Pylaeva, Uni-fied Team, 1:07.56. fled Tearn, 1:87.54, Amerika Pylaeva, Uni-fled Tearn, 1:87.54, Semiffeet 3. 2. 1. Cathy Turner, U.S., 47.41; 2. Man laue Vetzeboer, The Neiherlands, 47.52; 1. Xiulan Wang, China, 48.64; 4. Yulia Viasova, Uniffeet Tearn, 1:88.98. Flent—1. Turner, 47.94; 2. Li. 47.98; 3. Hwang, 47.23; 4. Vetzeboer, 47.28. Meer's 5.000-Merker Relay Semiffeet 1—1, South Korea, 7:20.57 I world record; 3 la record, 7:22.21; The Neiherlands, 1981); 2. New Zeoland, 7:22.36; 3. France, 7:24.09; 4. Australia, 7:32.57. Semiffeet 2—1, Japan, 7:22.46; 2. Canada, 7:24.09; 2. Britisin, 7:29.46; 4. Italy, 7:32.80. Flaci—1, South Korea, 7:14.02 (world record); 2. Canada, 7:18.51, 4. New Zeoland, 7:18.51.

SLALOM

MEN — 1, Fina Christian Jases, Norway 1:44.39 (0:5)-Q. 52,76): 2, Alberta Tombo. (to 1y,):44.67 10:53.01, 51.661: 3, Michael Tritacher, Austria, 1:4455 (0:92.50, 92.50); 4, Petrick Stoutb, Switzerland, 1:45.44 (0:92.5a, 92.80); 5, Tomos Feodos, Sweden, 1:45.48 (0:92.8s, 92.63); 6, Peul Accoba, Switzerland, 1:45.62 (0:52.64.52.58) ; 7. Michael Van Grunt

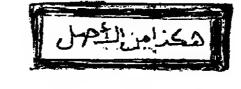
1:45.62 (0:52.64,52.98); 7, Michael Van Grueni-sen, Switzerand, 1:46.62 (0:53.62,52.89); 9, Lonas Mitseian, Sweden, 1:46.52 (0:53.98,22.97); 9, Thomas Storegossinger, Austria, 1:46.65 (0:53.51,52.14); 10, Matthew Grasiean, U.S. 1:46.94 (0:53.79, 53.15), 11, Carlo Gercao, Italy, 1:47,10 (0:53.15,53.72); 12, Francois Simond, France, 1:47.46 (0:53.88, 53.61); 13, Hubert Shrob, Austria, 1:47.79 (0:54.65,53.73); 14, Mais Ericaon, Sieden, 1:48.01 (0:53.92, 54.09); 15, Bernhard German, 1:48.01 (0:53.92, 54.09); 15, Bernhard German, 1:48.75 (0:54.07,54.40); 17, Andrei Miktove, Sievenia, 1:48.77 (0:55.07,54.40); 17, Andrei Miktove, Sievenia, 1:48.77 (0:55.07,54.07,54.40); 17, Andrei Miktove, Sievenia, 1:48.77 (0:55.07,54.40) Andrei Miklovc. Stovenia, 1:47,7 (6:558), 54,65); 18. Tetsuyo Okobe, Jopon, 1:49,6 (6:54,99, 54,49); 19, Jure Kesir, Siovenia 1:49,49 (6:55,28,544)); 20, Rob Crossov, Cons-do, 1:49,86 (6:55,21, 54,45).

SPEED SKIING



CROSS COUNTRY





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A Maria Charles Commission of the Commission of

Bolland-France. 2:10:40.8; 13. Glochemisson. Switzerfond. 2:10:25.0; 16. Christier McGadle. Sweden. 2:11:13.3; 17. Alexandre Golober/Sol-fied Teors. 2:11:20.1; 18. Terfe Layatil, Necres. 2:11:22.0; 19. Judy Gutlerrez. Swein; 2:11:41.1; 20. Kristen Skieldol, Norway; 2:11:44.5.

SPORTS 1992 WINTER OLYMPICS

Investigation Continues In Death of Speed Skier

BRIDES LES BAINS, France—
thietes and coaches gathered Surmy in the Olympic Village to hot
in Nicolas Bechatay, the Swin
peed skier isited when he ran mo a snow-grooming vehicle.

Bochalay — was killed instanting valued by when he skied instanting traction when the street in the stre

sed for processing trails, on a sing discent to the speed-ski trust a few hour coldent contract that a few hour coldent contract that a few hour speed-ski trust a few hour coldent contracts was to communicate the coldent coldent trails. ectorni occurrenti un a seu nom eferte Bochathi was to comparia he finale of the demonstrator There was still the question Suay of whether Bochatay was the ing at an instance speed, or whether the vehicle was dangerously patied contrasted beneath a slight ridge.

Organizing committee officials and they had no need details on the westigation.

Sno-Cat Was Behind Ha Earlier Armer Pincus of The Constitution Process of The Constitution Process reported Boothastan was skinned on a public th tellurate Pierre les lond a their warmed up for the days

Da. Time Bochata: came over a bill and to into the soundary which an jeden from view by the bill The pipe was using its flashing give and size according to lear thert Corrand, director general of the General Colo. he Swiss than said the plos we arked und history behand the hall he Associated Press reported Willesse, and Bothala magn ig fast when he work the ha he et of "penerus ment in our the Swiss Olympic team Juillet Hamilton an America अवस्त्र अस्तरतः अस्य अस्तामान्ते के शिट ahead Breasts with Bullet wir with the art with mid later अर्थान्य का के का स्वर्धती one there the me Hamber comple started wavers at as free own that it wild it is see." Hamilton und ibe eest sant

serval regarders. He miles acett brite te comme The production of the interestion h Samuranan Collaboration tage Court Ame and Commit ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಗಳ ಬಿ. ಬಿಕ್ಕುಸ್ತ್ ಚಿತ್ರಿಗಿ Litar a lamenter att am me and which had a market incomment was the second bat ALVARIA HILL THE BOOKE otter Human Main a Res and the or the state of Alba La Cara Tala Santa An was been page the first Back Town is the professor and

speed-shi Medalists Marine Frangel Franchi ATS THE PERSON STANDARD ert Salarday The Mores tes tes that You you Surpers tothe المعتصدة والمداوس مراور الموا Found : North of the Person Killings NUTE BL. . The E second of

STATE OF THE STATE Control of the Contro

By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service Clande Killy, the 1968 Olympic ski champion who served as co-president of the organizing ALBERTVILLE, France — The 16th Winter Olympics ended Sunday just about the way they opened, with a carnous but entertaining the Française ceremony celebrating the Games,

the Savoic region of France and the Olympic

Amid hundreds of local children, singers, dancers and Olympic athletes, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International

Olympic Committee, beckoned the youth of the world to reconvene in Lillehammer, Norway, two years from now for the start of the new

Winter Olympic quadrennial schedule.

And wouldn't it be a treat if those Games

For all the anxieties associated with organiz-

ing Games spread across 1,600 square kilome-

ters (600 square miles) of mountainous terrain

and holding a 16-day party for a reconfigured world, the Albertville Olympics worked.

So often, the French get a bad rap beyond their borders. Maybe in Paris, the reputation is

justified. Not here. There was not a hint of hanghtiness in the Hant Savoie. As the Games

unfolded, the organizers and their volunteer

staff of thousands could not have been friendli-

er or more accommodating. For that, they deserved to celebrate themselves.

turned out as successfully as these?

At a news conference Sunday he was ebul-lient, proud, even jocular, admitting, "We still have not found our Colombian athletes." The Colombians became the running joke of the Games. Its athletes were on the entry lists but never appeared to compete. Anyway, 2,174 athletes did compete, a record for the Winter Games, and so did 64 countries. That was a record, too.

In the grandest way, friendliness and accommodation became the ephemeral themes of these Games. With the molting away of political philosophies that used athletes as propagandist tools, the Albertville Olympics became the first devoid of any major "us versus them" mental-

There were new divisions, like separate teams from Slovenia, Croatia and Yugoslavia, And something called a Unified Team, a combination of athletes from five former Soviet republics, competed against three other former republics, now independent — Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Not that it all made much of a difference in practice. The Unified Team finished second in the overall medal standings, with 23 to Germany's 26, and the independents

Laughs, Tears, High Points And Low — '92 Succeeded

More change was evident at the micro-level. Viacheslav Tretiak, a goalie for the Soviet Union through four Olympics, 1972-1984, watched Ray LeBlanc of the United States playing well in goal one night and turned to Edwin Moses, the American hardler. "That's my boy," said Tretiak, now a goalie coach for the Chicago Black Hawks; LeBlanc is a minor eaguer in their system.

Germany's success - 10 gold, 10 silver, 6 bronze - was another reflection of new relationships. The team arrived at the Games as a nervous mix of athletes from vastly different political systems and made the best of it. In 988, with nearly twice as many athletes, East Germany and West Germany had a combined total of 33 medals.

In their new forms, Germany and the Uni-fied Team kept touch with tradition as two of the leading medal winners. The United States

won none. Nor did Yugoslavia or any of its held the same place it did four years ago, fifth, and with more medals, 11, compared to six in Calgary. Four of the medals came in sports that were not on the Calgary program.

At least no American athletes embarrassed

themselves, as several did at the Summer Games in 1988, when several swimmers were caught shoplifting. This time it was a coach.
Dave Peterson, who led the hockey team to a
fourth-place finish, refused to shake hands with
an assistant coach from Sweden after the teams

If the medal chart reflected disappointments, like Switzerland's drop to three medals from 15 in Calgary, other countries filled the breech. Norway jumped from five to 20, with nine golds and nine overall in cross-country skiing events. Austria increased from 10 to 21, dominating Alpine ski events with eight.
As the host country, France won more med-

als, nine, than any previous host since the United States won 12 medals at the 1980 Lake

Placid Games. And overall, 19 countries won medals, two more than in Calgary. The Games also produced a snowfall of poi-

gnant moments.
CBS Sports always made sure Nancy Kerrigan's mother had a monitor to watch her daughter skate Brenda Kerrigan is nearly blind and must sit with her nose to the screen. The night her daughter won the bronze medal, she was at rinkside, cheering, in front of her set. When Dan Jansen finished his 500-meter

speed skating race, albeit in a time that won him only fourth place, his mother, Gerry Jen-sen, looked as if she were finally drained of tension. Four years before, in the same event, on the same day his sister died of cancer, Jansen

And there on the podium stood Viktor Petrenko, the new men's champion in figure skating, an athlete from Ukraine, a former Soviet republic not yet independent. As a flag bearing the Olympic rings was raised and the Olympic anthem was played, as agreed upon last mouth by officials of the Unified Team, his face was

"If it had been his flag and anthem," said Paul Wylie of Denver, the silver medalist, "he'd

The sadness of Russia was evident elsewhere.
Athletes were selling their training suits and

competition uniforms, some bearing the Cyrillic letters "CCCP" that stood for Soviet Union. And as their events ended, they left their Olympic villages immediately, rather than spend

more hard currency, so precious now in all the But there were delirious moments, as well, like 73-year-old Eleanor Blair's reaction to her

daughter, Bonnic, winning the women's 500-meter race in speed skating: "Let's party."

At the end of his second run in the men's slalom on Saturday, Alejand Preinfalk Lavagni of Costa Rico was mobbed by jubilant team-

mates. Not because he won, because he fin-ished. He was last, in 65th place. And then there was the French hockey team, whose practice the day after the team clinched the medal round was canceled because of too much celebrating the night before.

In the end, the French had much to celebrate, and not just the hockey players.

By any measure, the Albertville Olympics, a risky gamble for their disparate nature, were a resounding triumph. They brought the Savoie

region the new roads it needed. They brought

Alpine resort owners exposure of une value through worldwide television. And for 16 days, at least, they brought a fastchanging world together in the harmonious

For France, a Gold Polkas, Fireworks and an Invitation to Norway For Organization * And a Gamble Won

By William Drozdiak Washington Post Service

LA LECHERE, France - For months, the doldrums of national depression have permeated France. Voters are angry with mainstream politicians and worried about a surging tide of immigrants. Workers are auxious about job security in a deepening recession. Students, 'nurses, doctors and farmers launch periodic strikes and stage protest marches through the streets.

Yet for two weeks those troubles have vanished - if only temporarily - as the country has found relief in an oasis of pleasure and tranquillity provided by the Winter Olympics. Eleven years in the making, at a cost of \$2 billion, the successful outcome has left much of France thinking that a great gamble has been won.

To the amazement even of the Games' co-presidents, Jean-Claude Killy and Michel Barnier, the most logistically complicated Olympics in history took place virtually without a hitch. Events were scattered far and wide in the rugged Alps, but roads were remarkably free of traffic jams and only one race the women's super-giant slalom -

was delayed by bad weather. The joyous celebration of youth was nonetheless marred by tragedy. Nicholas Bochatay, aSwiss speed skier, was killed when he crashed headlong into a snow grooming machine Saturday. He was the first athlete to die during an Olympics since II Israeli athletes and officials were killed by Palestinian terrorists at the 1972 Munich Summer Games.

Some of the record number of 2,174 athletes complained about the distance separating their residences and the slopes or rinks where their events were held. Killy insisted that such a minor inconvenience was unavoidable in order to incorporate the facilities and experience of all the major Alpine re-

sorts in the Savoie region. "It would be nice to let skiers put on their skis and glide right on to the slopes, but this was not possible because of the huge Olympic area," Killy said. "As far as accommodations go, I saw a lot of athletes enjoying themselves at the Brides-les-Bains nightclub and the Club Med in Val d'Isère."

Besides painstaking prepara-

volunteer program ever in France's history." The 25,000 volunteers and 6,000 gendames shepherded nearly 1 million spectators through the Alps and maintained impeccable security with making precan-

tions too oppressive. "Ninety-nine percent of the people were satisfied and I would not have believed we could achieve that level of contentment two or three years ago," Killy said.

Killy said his biggest worry of the Games was another enormous snowfall of the magnitude that caused several avalanches and paralvzed roads in December, just as a massive tide of Christmas vacationers were arriving in the Alps. Many were forced to spend the night in their cars until the roads were cleared and the traffic jams untan-

The Games themselves cost about \$800 million to stage, and even though the CBS television network paid nearly one-third of that sum just for the American broadcasting rights, Barnier admits that the Olympics will probably fall short of his goal of breaking even. But the Savoie region has bene-fited from the new highways, tun-

nels, hospitals, schools, sewers and water purification plants that were built with more than \$1 billion in state and local government subsi-

The patina of success surrounding the Games is expected to give a boost to Barnier's political ambitions. The 41-year-old Gaullist is now head of the Savoie regional council, but many observers expect him to become a minister in the next conservative government and he is known to harbor thoughts of eventually running for president.

As for Killy, he has ruled out a career in politics despite repeated appeals from major parties to pur-sue a new career in government. Despite his denials, Killy is thought to be a plausible candidate to succeed his mentor, Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee.

For the time being, Killy says, he simply wants to escape to the mountains and revel in obscurity with his children. He says the partnership that brought the Olympics to Savoie was unique.

None of us wants or expects to do this kind of thing again," he tions, Killy and Barnier praised said. "We're glad we can break this what they described as "the biggest up with smiles."



A workman removed the Olympic rings symbol Sunday from the rink in Albertville at which the skating events had been contested.

ALBERTVILLE, France Athletes who competed at the Albertville Olympics were feted Sunday night in a carnival of dancers. skaters and fireworks that ended the 16th Winter Games in a blaze

Many of the 2,200 competitors from 64 nations who marched into the Olympic arena behind their own flags 16 days ago returned for the closing ceremony at a temporary stadium. But this time they paraded together in a festival of song and dance from the Savoie region that hosted them.

With the end of these Games, the the Olympics," the announcer cried promise of the next Winter Olymas he beckened the audience to a pics two years hence was invoked by a float that emphasized the Nordic theme — a blonde riding a The IOC found no evidence of polar bear on an ice floe.

Viking ships and a runner carry-ing the Olympic torch underscored the message of the 1994 Winter Games, which will reset the Olympic cycle to alternate the Winter and Summer Games every two ode, head of the IOC's medical

"In accordance with tradition, I call upon the youth of the world to ing has been won.

assemble in Lillchammer, Norway. We have never shouted vic-Olympic Games," proclaimed Juan
"We have a result that shows we
Antonio Samaranch, president of
the International Olympic Comall. There are still areas of con-

and tens of millions around the globe on television.

shone up as if to make the sky a EPO.

Children from Alberville danced for the boisterous crowd and then the announcer called for extinguishing the Olympic flame.

The crowd shouted "No!" but with the amplified sound of the wind, the flame flickered out and fireworks erupted.

Sparks flew overhead, whistles sounded from the loudspeakers and smoke from the fireworks filled the stadium. Dancers in folk costumes poured

onto the floor and the audience was urged to join in the dance. Long live the polka! Long live

illegal drugs in the 473 tests it per-formed during the Winter Games, its top medical official said, The Associated Press reported from La Lechere.

But Prince Alexandre de Mercommission, said the result does not mean the struggle against dop-

to celebrate with us the 17th Winter tory," he said at a news conference. "We have a result that shows we

ights and dancing, watched by 30,000 spectators in the stadium and tens of millions around the stadium around th

meant to supplement urinalysis, Mock speedskaters on roller are designed to detect illegal blood blades circled a rink on the stadium transfusious and a new perforfloor, and at one point spotlights mance-enhancing drug known as

Tombamania Traffic Jams

LES MENUIRES, France - Alberto Tomba's fanatic following. waving flags and tooting horns, were blamed Saturday for the first massive traffic jam of the Albertville Games.

The backup stretched from the venue of the men's slalom more

than six kilometers (four miles) to the town of Les Granges by early afternoon, and officials estimated that it might take four hours or more for the last cars to reach Les Menuires. A festival scheduled at Les Menuires for 7 P.M. contributed to the problem.

Few people caught in the jam along the twisting mountain road appeared to mind. Once it became clear traffic was not moving dozens of people got out of their cars to sunbathe along the side of the road. Food, drink and cigarettes made their way from car to car and undates on Tomba's finish - he wound up second - were provided via radio.

Laurent Betholt of the Olympics' transportation committee con-ceded Saturday that officials had probably underestimated the number of Tombamaniaes who would drive to the venue.

La Bomba's a Happy Second in Slalom

were Tomba's fans, an estimated

10,000 who came from nearby Italy

and hopelessly jammed the switch-

back mountain road into this dis-

By late in the race, Tomba had

the momentum from a stirring sec-

dig his poles into the snow for his

second trip down the course, Tomba still had the lead.

second later, Tomba had a silver

Jagge thus won the gold, giving

Norway two golds and a pair of bronzes in Alpine skiing and the reputation as a formidable Alpine

tant Savoie station.

By Harvey Araton
New York Times Service

LES MENUIRES, France - A man who likes challenges, among other things, Alberto Tomba now has more motivation for the 1994 Winter Olympics than he needs

and probably wants. It would seem that the fabled La Bomba has a genuine nemesis on his calloused hands in the 25-yearold Finn Christian Jagge of Oslo, who proved Saturday for the secand time this winter that he can win the big one, the slalom, against

Tomba on the road.

the drive for the franchise's first

Most of the estimated 30.000 spectators lining the course for the last Alpine event of the Olympics

player going into its own Winter Games at Lillehammer in 1994. That is where Tomba will have to go reclaim his gold, and certainly it won't be a place where the course is

medal.

and white. It wasn't as if Jagge ruined the afternoon, poised for his second Olympics for Tomba, who won the run, the Norwegian said he was giant slalom gold. Judging from Tomba's postrace mood, it didn't appear that Jagge even darkened the crowd gave away the secret with his afternoon.

a mountain of Italian green, red

Jagge did roadblock Tomba's joy ride into the Olympic history book, ery one of the 63 gates, his linepreventing him from a repeat dou-ble gold from Calgary — where he won the slalom and giant slalom — finish line in 51.66 seconds for a and from becoming a holder of an cumulative time of 1:44.67, he colunprecedented four Olympic gold lapsed on his back, at once joyous medals in Alpine skiing. "There will be more chances," Tomba said.

Silver, he said, wasn't such a blow to his ego after a first run that Jagge pressure was loose at the top and put him more than a second and a balf bewas loose at the top and put him hind Jagge's superb 51.53. He re- Tomba and him failed to unseat ported a problem with sharp, slip- Tomba from the lead. Jagge told

pery edges on his skis. "I didn't feel himself that no matter how good a comfortable and confident to go for it," he said.

Two of the other strong medal "I had to tell myself the candidates, Luxembourg's Marc hundred times," he said. Girardelli and France's Patrice Bianchi, departed this race on their and run. At the moment Jagge first run, Girardelli having wasted reached out from the start house to one of the best times by missing a gate not far from the finish and Bianchi eliciting a chorus of hometown groans by missing a gate a But 52.96 one-hundreths of a third of the way down.

There were still four men between Tomba in sixth place and Jagge in first, eventual bronze winner Michael Tritscher of Austria and World Cup leader Paul Accola

of Switzerland among them. By some quirk of vision, Ragge could see only Tomba in his rearview mirror. "I was nervous," he admitted.

"But I felt that I could have a normal second run and still win."
As Tomba, skiing 10th in the better off not knowing what kind of time the Italian would produce. But

a gigantic roar. Tomba ferociously attacked ev-

Given the first-run deficit, he knew he had made the best possible play on a lousy hand. He'd handed

run Tomba had had, he could win if he just focused on himself.
"I had to tell myself that about a

If he believed that, it was be cause he was able to draw on his experience last December, when he took the first-run lead in a World Cup slalom at Madonna Di Campiglio, Italy, only to have Tomba roar down the mountain and take the lead in the afternoon.

Once upon a time in his career, when be had the reputation as a great first-run racer and a secondrun flooper, this would have been Jagge's cue to make the crucial mistake. But a coach had suggested that he see a sports psychologist just like Tomba has. His results began to improve. And on that day in December, with banner-waving Tomba zealots lining the course,

Jagge won in the legend's lair. This being for an Olympic gold medal, Tomba hoped Jagge would lose the moment. While Tomba waited, Jagge, who needed a 53.24 to win, crossed in 52.96 and a 1:44.39 total. He won with 28 onehundredths of a second to spare, and Tomba was part of the reception committee to lift him in the air.

Later, Tomba was saying he was happy and looking forward to the rest of the World Cup season, when someone asked if he would revert to the life-style he led after the 1988 Olympics were over.

Eating, drinking and womanize ing," the reporter said. Tomba laughed. He has been on a strict diet and not drinking while in training for these Games. But he is, after all, Alberto Tomba, so he may or may not have been kidding when he said: "I start tomorrow."

GAMES: Winter Olympics Produces Enduring Images From the Planet of the French Alps

Evian water and a liquid yogurt, Yop, in lemon, strawberry and

Bonjour was enough French to get you almost anywhere and almost anything. When a journalist's laggage was

finally recovered after 24 hours on a wayward bus, the French volunteers in their silver Olympic parkas piiiiins?" celebrated by opening a bottle of Champagne. When a rented car with thousands of dollars of photographic equipment was stolen, the French gendarmes considered it a routine report until they were informed that the loot included hun-

Even more than most Olympics, over 10 or 12 days: 1,000-meter pins were in demand. In a La Le-

chere restaurant one evening a bashful 6-year-old blonde in a pink sweater and pearls walked over to a nearby table and spoke in French to four Americans who were dining on filet de bouf.

"Parlez-vous Anglais?" she was asked. With a smile and perfect English, she said, "Do you have any They did, and moments later, she

As in any Olympics, the events were sometimes dazzling, sometimes dull. Instead of some of the Olympic Committee ought to consider a snow-and-ice version of the she smiled. dreds of Olympic pins.

"Mon dieu," one of the gendarmes said, "we must get those darmes said, "we must get those darmes said, "we must get those darmes pentathion. Competitors would participate in five events would participate in five events

snow-and-ice pentathlon would produce the world's best winter

are for hire. And when a Unified Team figure-skating coach was where, especially a younger player.

ey players, with gold medals in hand, will soon be for sale, notably

and 15-kilometer cross-country ski.

Aleksei Kovalev, the 18-year-old an Olympic parka overheard some right wing. His blistering blur of a Americans talking about how Koduces the world's best athlete, the shot produced the first goal in a 5-2 valov would bolster the Rangers in Kovalev, whose National Hockey League rights are held by the New York Rangers, is more available than some Unified Team players. The members of the Red Armsteam in Moseons. victory that ended the United

The collapse of the Soviet Union and its transformation into the Commonwealth of Independent States, and the formation of one Germany, created in these Winter Olympics a new common market for Olympic expertise. Coaches from what was once East Germany asked to divulge the secret to landing smoothly after a double axel,

literally in the army of the former Soviet Union, which will make it more difficult for them to go else-In contrast, Kovalev is on the Dynamo team in Moscow. "Kovaley's future depends on "Certainly I will tell you," she the leadership of his club and the said. "For money."

Some of the Unified Team hock-

But when a French volunteer in

team in Moscow, for example, are

federation," a Tass journalist said. "If the contract is good, he will be

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By Joan Dupont

PARIS — Hector Babenco has put on a hot pink shirt in defiance, he says, of the gray Paris day. In fact, the Argentine director is ready to take on the whole world, starting with the United States where his film, "At Play in the Fields of the Lord," adapted from Peter Matthiessen's novel, was snubbed by critics and audiences. Here, he thinks, things will be different; he is sanguine about the European response to the film.

"It's important to know that there are places that don't live under the dictatorship of happiness, the way North America does," says the director. America is a difficult equation — easy to read, hard to penetrate, and complex to get involved with. I feel like a Frankenstein because I've been working in the system, without being an American director, and not pleasing the American media at all. I'm rying to understand what I do wrong, why they feel so uncomfortable about what I do."

Matthiessen's 1965 novel about four zealous Christian missionaries and a half-Indian adventurer in the Amazon who bring doom rather than salvation to a native tribe was shuffled around the MGM studios for years. It became one of those mythic projects: John Huston, Bob Rafelson, Milos Forman were, at different times, slated to direct. and Marion Brando to act.

The independent producer Saul Zaentz ("The Unbearable Lightness of Being") had negotiated for the rights in 1969, but it took almost a quarter of a century, studio power shifts, shelved scripts, and \$1.4 million before he won out. He signed on Babenco to direct and Jean-Claude Carrière ("The Mahabharata") to write the screenplay.

thought, why should I make a movie about Anglo-Saxon characters in South America when there isn't one South American character in the story? And then I thought, of course, there are the Indians. They're the South American characters. I felt it could be a great movie, showing the point of view of the minority, the oppressed, and the oppressor's point of view, without caricature."

Babenco made his mark in 1981 with "Pixote," a hardhitting film about street kids on the outskirts of São Paulo. He admits that he is fascinated by society's outcasts. "Kiss of the Spider Woman," adapted from Manuel Puig's novel, in which William Hurt played a homosexual behind bars, was a hit; "Ironweed," adapted from William Kennedy's Pulitzer Prize novel, in which Meryl Streep and Jack Nicholson played drunken burns, was not.

"Tough, to take the greatest stars in American and make them two burns on the sidewalk," he says with satisfaction. "We made the subject with a lot of compassion, no oppor-tunism, and the movie was ignored. Now we're taking characters that are kind of heroes for the American culture. We're saying that environment is not just an abstract relationship with the forest. People have been living under those trees for hundreds of years, without destroying the forest. Let's open our ears, let's also analyze what we're doing: occupation of the jungle since World War II has been guided by the fundamentalist church, applying guerril-la techniques, like the Green Berets of God."

On the 500th anniversary of Columbus's discovery of the Americas, Babenco wanted this film to be a reminder that there is not much left to be discovered. "We know so much, and with our white arrogance, we decided to go in,

to colonize and rape people's minds."

Feeling that in 10 years, the movie would be a period



When Saul invited me to do this film," said Carrière, "I Hector Babenco's "At Play in the Fields of the Lord" has not been well received in the United States.

The Ups and Downs of Hector Babenco

three years of my life to it; I felt I had to do it or I'd die . . . and people miss the point!"

A vibrant high-voltage personality, Babenco looks like a man who thrives on difficulty. All the snakes, scorpions, and fire ants of Amazonia couldn't dampen his spirits. But the experience of five months on location in the rain forest was chastening: "It was the worst thing that happened in my life. A misery! The film's message — the whites should keep out - goes for me too! When you spend 11 hours under the sun, after four-five hours, your mind doesn't work any more; you're on automatic pilot, and by night, you're a dead man."

The rugged shoot was paraded across splendid photo spreads in the magazines, adding to the they'll-make-it-orbust legend; the three-hour film was released to tepid reviews. "We show this movie to the country that has the argest number of nonprofit organizations for ecology, and nobody wants to know about the movie? Nobody gets aroused? Nobody has the curiosity of trying to understand the Amazonian phenomenon? You give money to the cause, have invitations to your son's bar mitzvah printed on

recycled paper, and your good conscience sleeps in peace?" Babenco, 46, grew up poor in Buenos Aires, at odds with a father he describes as maddeningly authoritarian. He left home at 18 and went to Spain, where he lived off odd jobs -house painter, movie extra - and put his hand to the "Paella Westerns" of the '60s.

"I never established peace with my father before he died, and I saw Zaentz become my father on this project, how much I wanted him to love me, being a Jewish kid whose father always mocked him for wanting to be a piece, he was moved by a sense of urgency: "Tve devoted movie director. My father was a tailor, a very poor man." arts.

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Because his previous films were his own projects, he had trouble figuring out if he was making the movie for himself or just on assignment. The grandfatherly Zaentz, also a self-made man, proved supportive. "Saul was always asking, never ordering; the respect, during our three years together, has been incredible, which made things more difficult. Then you have to deal with your own demons, the projection of your own fears."

Zaentz and the French screenwriter Carrière, known for taking on great authors and grand themes, are not typical of the American system; Babenco, who lives in São Paulo, feels like the "least American in the batch, a sniper on the roof." He speculates that Americans dislike non-Americans making films about them. Or perhaps there's a club and he doesn't belong? But he knows that America is made up of non-Americans. "So I'm swimming in this

dilemma - trying to understand why I'm not loved in the

place where I work." Once more, he makes a stab at solving the mystery that dogs him. "Curiosity doesn't matter any more. These days, people don't want to be transported to emotional territories where they don't know how to react." He looks up with a faint cureka smile, "And my films are tough."

He has no idea what the next one will be. "If I don't find financing for my movie in America, I will do it in Brazil, I will do it in France; I will do it in 16 millimeter, I will do it in video. I will keep talking. I'm not going to be conditioned by a dictatorship of happiness."

Joan Dupont is a Paris-based writer specializing in the

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The Multiplication of Multi-

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Multi- is a prefix that has a special place in my heart. As a cub reporter for a column in the old New York Herald Tribune, I interviewed the Italian movie actress Gina Lollobrigida, then making her first splash in "Pane, Amore e Fantasia." I was then short of all three - bread, love and dreams — and treasured a picture she gave me, which shows her posing in revealing rags and pouting defiantly, and is inscribed "Molto simpatico."

Multi-, like the Italian molto, is from the Latin multus, "much"; Lollobrigida was offering fans much affection. Stuck on the beginning of nouns, like multivitamin, it means "more than one, several"; on the beginning of adjectives, like multifaceted, multi-means

"Multilaterals Raise Hopes" is the headline on a recent issue of the weekly Near East Report. The liberated modifier, multilateral, used to be part of multilateral discussions; now on its own, it was used here to refer to the talks between Israel and many Arab states about regional issues.

This figurative use of the adjective was started by Sir William Jones, the English jurist, in a 1784 letter to the conservative statesman Edmund Burke: "The charter of justice . . . makes me multilateral; it gives me an equity side, a law side, an ecclesiastical side, a crown side, an admiralty side."

For some reason, Jones was dissatisfied with manysided. That early anti-manyism has caught on; although few is doing fine, many is in disuse. If Han Suyin were writing her Hong Kong novel today, she would change the title (and the subsequent movie and

song) to "Love Is a Multi-Splendored Thing."
We used to be in a bipolar world, using a term
Zbigniew Brzezinski popularized in the early 1970s
after the term polarization was used to cluck-cluck at
political partisanship. In fact, the world has always been bipolar, rotating as it does on an axis with north and south poles, but that geopolitical sense has led to the replacement of bi- (two) with multi- (count 'em).

With the dissolution of one of the two superpowers, the world has become multipolar, a word associated in the mid-70s with Henry Kissinger, whose clients to-day are multinational. (Such companies require multilingual interpreters, and hire multimarket executives who engage in multitasking rather than do anything

The multi-boom was given a push by Clark Kerr of the University of California in 1963, when the multidisciplinary president scorned uni- for a multiversity. He probably lifted this from the philosopher William James, who wanted a word for the absence of order in

the universe and came up with multiverse.

Now our multitalented singers recording on multitrack tapes are covered in multicolumn news stories by multimedia correspondents using multisyllabic words (such as multisyllabic). Detergents that used to claim to be all-purpose are now trendily multi-

The controversy raging on college campuses is about multiculturalism. The adjective form of that nonn was coined in a July 3, 1941, book review in my old Herald Tribune, a decade before "Pane, Amore e Fantasia" was filmed. Some book — I don't know the title — was described as "a fervent sermon against

nationalism, national prejudice and behavior in favor

of a 'multicultural' way of life." When proponents of cultural diversity gained attention derogating Western civilization in the 1980s. multicultural became a college curriculum code word for "not dominated by whites." The historian Arthur-Schlesinger Jr., writing in The Wall Street Journal last year, blasted the views of "high-minded but wrong-headed multicultural zealots."

The former gossip columnist for The Washington Times, Charlotte Hays, reported in a recent New Republic article about her old employers that Arnand de Borchgrave, now editor-at-large, was up-to-date on usage even in thank-you notes: "For something Arnaud particularly liked, there was a gallant

In the general generification of inclusive words with multi-, beery Joe Sixpack, who used to watch the games on TV in his undershirt, went out and bought a multiband radio to listen to commentary about his team's multiflex defense, replaced his old cable system with a multidirectional antenna, snacks on multigrain cereals and has changed his name to Joseph Multipack As the use of the prefix multiplies, its meaning is demeaned. Like a hot stock with low earnings, it soon loses its multiple. (Poly-want a cracker?)

"Harry is a multimillionaire," goes an instructive joke. "No, Harry is a millionaire, maybe, but not a multimillionaire." First man insists, "Multimillionaire." Skeptic asks, "How much does he actually have. in the bank?" First man says, "Ten thousand dollars."
Skeptic admits, "Yon're right — he's a multimillion.

The invitation seemed early robotic:
"The Offices of/The Attorney General/and/The Deputy Attorney General/request the pleasure of your company/at a/holiday reception."

I had heard of office parties, but — a party growth, offices? This was a matter for Miss Manners.

Judith Martin does for the United States's etiquette what I try to do for its grammar. (Run it.) I shot the curiously worded invitation on to her at United Feature Syndicate, with the query "Should an office invite a person to a party? Even an office party?" Miss Manners's (yes, that's correct) reply, in the

most beautiful writing hand I have ever seen: "Although I never much cared for talking furniting - rulings from chairs, messages from desks of -1 welcome the clarification that a party is actually being

given by offices, rather than people.

"If the attorney general and his deputy want to give party they may not have to make the hors d'emple, but they should pay for them, and they should sustain the illusion that they invited people they happened to like, not those from whom they expect any professional advantage.

"Guests of an office need not reciprocate, as they have incurred no social obligation. There is far too much confusion about this sort of thing (although) admired the thank-you letter a friend wrote the president's wife after a state dinner - Let's do this again real soon'), which is why I am willing to approve the crude admission that a party is being given by an

New York Times Service

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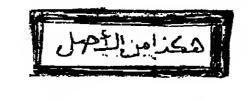
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